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# World Heritage

# 33 COM

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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC  
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF  
THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-Third Session

Seville, Spain  
22 – 30 June 2009

**Item 8 of the Provisional Agenda: Establishment of the World Heritage List  
and of the List of World Heritage in Danger**

**8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List**

## SUMMARY

This document presents the nominations to be examined by the Committee at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009). It is divided into four sections:

- I** Changes to names of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List
- II** Examination of nominations of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List
- III** Examination of minor boundary modifications of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List
- IV** Record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 33rd session

The Document presents for each nomination the proposed Draft Decision based on the recommendations of the appropriate Advisory Body(ies) as included in *WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1*, *WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add* and *WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B2* and it provides a record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 33rd session. The information is presented in two parts:

- a table of the total surface area of each property and any buffer zone proposed, together with the geographic coordinates of each site's approximate centre point; and
- a set of separate tables presenting the component parts of each of the 22 proposed serial properties.

### Decisions required:

The Committee is requested to examine the recommendations and Draft Decisions presented in this Document, and, in accordance with paragraph 153 of the *Operational Guidelines*, take its Decisions concerning inscription on the World Heritage List in the following four categories:

- (a) properties which it **inscribes** on the World Heritage List;
- (b) properties which it **decides not to inscribe** on the World Heritage List;
- (c) properties whose consideration is **referred**;
- (d) properties whose consideration is **deferred**.

## I. Changes to names of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

1. At the request of the Pakistani authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **Historical Monuments of Thatta**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1981.

### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.1**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Having examined Document WHC-09/33.COM/8B,
2. Approves the proposed name change to *Historical Monuments of Thatta* as proposed by the Pakistani authorities. The name of the property becomes **Historical Monuments at Makli, Thatta** in English and **Monuments historiques à Makli, Thatta** in French.

## II. Examination of nominations of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List

### Summary

At its 33rd session, the Committee will be examining a total of **37** nominations.

Out of the total of 37 nominations, **25** are new nominations, having not been presented previously. In addition, the Committee will be examining:

- 7 extensions of boundaries,
- 5 nominations deferred or referred by previous sessions of the Committee.

Of these nominations, ICOMOS and IUCN are recommending 12 for inscription and they are also recommending the extension of 3 properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List.

### Nominations withdrawn at the request of the State Party

At the time of preparation of this Document, 2 nominations had been withdrawn by States Parties, the Cultural Landscape of Buenos Aires (Argentina) and the Sites of Christianity in the Galilee (Israel). The examination of one nomination, Pitons, Cirques and Remparts of Reunion Island (France), has been postponed to the next session of the Committee, in 2010, on request by the State Party.

### Presentation of Nominations

Within the natural, mixed and cultural groups, nominations are being presented by IUCN and ICOMOS in English alphabetical and regional order: Africa, Arab States, Asia / Pacific, Europe / North America, Latin America / Caribbean. The Advisory Bodies' evaluation Documents and this working Document are presented in this order. As in the past, for ease of reference, an alphabetical summary table and index of recommendations is presented at the beginning of this Document (pp. 2-3).

**Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by IUCN and ICOMOS  
to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (22- 30 June 2009)<sup>1</sup>**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recomm	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp
<b>NATURAL PROPERTIES</b>					
<b>France</b>	<b>Pitons, Cirques and Remparts of Reunion Island</b> Examination postponed to 2010 on request by the State Party	<b>1317</b>		<del>(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)</del>	
<b>Germany / Netherlands</b>	<b>The Wadden Sea</b>	<b>1314</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>(viii)(ix)(x)</b>	<b>6</b>
Italy	The Dolomites	1237	Rev	I (vii)(viii)	7
Philippines	Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (Extension of the <i>Tubbataha Reef Marine Park</i> )	653	Bis	OK (vii)(ix)(x)	4
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	<b>Korean Cretaceous Dinosaur Coast</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>(viii)</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Russian Federation</b>	<b>Lena Pillars Nature Park</b>	<b>1299</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>MIXED NATURAL AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES</b>					
				(Nat-Cult)	
China	Mount Wutai	1279	N - R	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)(viii) + CL	9
Croatia	Lonjsko Polje Nature Park – A Living Landscape and the Floodplain Ecosystem of the Central Sava Basin	1311	N - N	(iv)(v)(ix)(x) + CL	9
Republic of Moldova	The Cultural Landscape Orheiul Vechi	1307	N - D	(v)(vii) + CL	9
<b>CULTURAL PROPERTIES</b>					
<b>Argentina</b>	<b>Cultural Landscape of Buenos Aires</b> (see Decision <b>32 COM 8B.41</b> ) Withdrawn by official letter received on 09/01/2009	<b>1296</b>		<del>(iii)(iv)(vi) + CL</del>	
<b>Argentina / Belgium / France / Germany / Japan / Switzerland</b>	<b>The Architectural and Urban Work of Le Corbusier</b>	<b>1321</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>(i)(ii)(vi)</b>	<b>15</b>
Austria	City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg (Extension to the <i>City of Graz – Historic Centre</i> )	931	Bis	D (ii)(iv)(vi)	20
<b>Belarus</b>	<b>Tangible Spiritual Heritage of St. Euphrosyne of Polotsk</b>	<b>1316</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>(ii)(iv)(vi)</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Stoclet House</b>	<b>1298</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>(i)(ii)</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	<b>Cultural property of the historic town of Jajce</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>Gold Route in Paraty and its landscape</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>(ii)(iv)(v) + CL</b>	<b>24</b>
Burkina Faso	The Ruins of Loropéni	1225	Rev	I (ii)(iv)	11
<b>Cape Verde</b>	<b>Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande</b>	<b>1310</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>China</b>	<b>Historic monuments of Mount Songshan</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	<b>Historic town of Grand-Bassam</b>	<b>1322</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>(iii)(iv)</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Czech Republic / Slovakia</b>	<b>Sites of Great Moravia: Slavonic Fortified Settlement at Mikulčice – Church of St Margaret of Antioch at Kopčany</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)</b>	<b>16</b>
France	The Causses and the Cévennes	1153	Rev	D (iii)(v)(vi)	20
France	From the Great Saltworks of Salins-les-Bains to the Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans, the production of open-pan salt (Extension to the <i>Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans</i> )	203	Bis	OK (i)(iv)	21
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Schwetzingen – A Prince Elector's Summer Residence – Garden Design and Freemasonic Allusions</b>	<b>1281</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	<b>Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System. Bridges, dams, canals, buildings and watermills from ancient time to present</b>	<b>1315</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>(i)(ii)(v)</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Israel</b>	<b>Sites of Christianity in the Galilee</b> Withdrawn by official letter received on 30/01/2009	<b>4309</b>		<del>(iii)(vi)</del>	
Israel	The Triple-arch Gate at Dan	1105	Rev	I (i)(ii)(iv)	21
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Italia Langobardorum. Places of power and worship (568-774 A.D.)</b>	<b>1318</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>	<b>17</b>

<sup>1</sup> On the recommendation of the Committee's Task Force on the Implementation of the *Convention* (1999-2000), and of the Bureau at its 24th session (2000), a single summary table records the recommendation of the Advisory Bodies for inscription (I), referral (R), deferral (D), non-inscription (N), approval of an Extension (OK) or not approval of an extension (NA). For Mixed properties, the recommendations of both ICOMOS and IUCN are shown. The 25 properties highlighted in **bold** (withdrawals are not counted) are considered "new" nominations, having not been presented to the Committee or its Bureau previously.

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.		Recomm	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp
Kyrgyzstan	Sulamain-Too Sacred Mountain	1230	Rev	I	(iii)(iv)(vi)	13
<b>Mexico / Slovenia / Spain</b>	<b>The Mercury and Silver Binomial on the <i>Intercontinental Camino Real</i>. Almadén, Idrija and San Luis Potosí</b>	<b>1313</b>		<b>D</b>	<b>(ii)(iv)(v)</b>	<b>17</b>
Pakistan	Mehrgarh, Rehman Dheri and Harappa as an extension to the Indus Valley Civilization Sites (as an extension to the <i>Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro</i> )	138	Bis	NA	(ii)(iii)	14
<b>Peru</b>	<b>Sacred City of Caral-Supe</b>	<b>1269</b>		<b>I</b>	<b>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	<b>Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty</b>	<b>1319</b>		<b>I</b>	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>	<b>13</b>
Romania	Church of the Resurrection of Sucevița Monastery (Extension to the Churches of Moldavia)	598	Bis	R	(i)(iv)	22
Slovakia	Levoča and the Work of Master Paul in Spiš (Extension to <i>Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments</i> )	620	Bis	OK	(iv)	23
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Tower of Hercules</b>	<b>1312</b>		<b>I</b>	<b>(iii)(iv)</b>	<b>18</b>
Sri Lanka	Seruwila Mangala Raja Maha Viharaya (Extension of the <i>Sacred City of Kandy</i> )	450	Bis	NA	(iv)(vi)	14
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Farms and Villages in Hälsingland</b>	<b>1282</b>		<b>D</b>	<b>(iv)(v) + CL</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>La Chaux-de-Fonds / Le Locle, Clock-making town planning</b>	<b>1302</b>		<b>I</b>	<b>(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal</b>	<b>1303</b>		<b>I</b>	<b>(i)(ii)(iv)</b>	<b>19</b>

#### KEY

I	Recommended for inscription
R	Recommended for referral
D	Recommended for deferral
OK	Approval Recommended of an extension or a modification
N	Not recommended for inscription
NA	Not approved extension
(i) (ii) etc	Cultural and/or Natural criteria proposed by the State Party.
CL	Proposed as a Cultural Landscape

In the presentation below, **ICOMOS Recommendations** and **IUCN Recommendations** are both presented in the form of **Draft Decisions** and are abstracted from *WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1* and *WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add* (ICOMOS) and *WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B2* (IUCN).

Though Draft Decisions were taken from IUCN and ICOMOS evaluations books, in some cases, a few modifications were required to adapt them to this Document.

## A. NATURAL PROPERTIES

### A.1 ASIA / PACIFIC

#### A.1.1 New Nominations

Property	<b>Korean Cretaceous Dinosaur Coast</b>
Id. N°	<b>1320</b>
State Party	<b>Republic of Korea</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(viii)</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 5.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.2**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Korean Cretaceous Dinosaur Coast, Republic of Korea**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria;
3. Commends the State Party for its investment in the conservation of the dinosaur footprints and other trace fossils within the nominated property, and for the quality of its work on the creation of visitor facilities and support for research activities;
4. Recommends the State Party to continue its efforts to conserve and present the components of the nominated property through other forms of national and regional systems of recognition for important geological features.

#### A.1.2 Extension of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	<b>Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park</b>
Id. N°	<b>653 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Philippines</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(vii)(ix)(x)</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 59.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.3**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Approves the extension of the **Tubbataha Reef Marine Park, Philippines**, inscribed under natural criteria (vii), (ix) and (x) and takes note of the consequent revised name of the extended property of **Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

##### *Brief Synthesis*

*Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park lies in a unique position in the centre of the Sulu Sea, and includes the Tubbataha and Jessie Beazley Reefs. It protects an area of almost 100,000 hectares of high quality marine habitats containing three atolls and a large area of deep sea. The property is home to a great diversity of marine life. Whales, dolphins, sharks, turtles and Napoleon wrasse are amongst the key species found here. The reef ecosystems support over 350 species of coral and almost 500 species of fish. The reserve also protects one of the few remaining colonies of breeding seabirds in the region.*

**Criterion (vii):** *Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park contains excellent examples of pristine reefs with a high diversity of marine life. The property includes extensive reef flats and perpendicular walls reaching over 100m depth, as well as large areas of deep sea. The remote and undisturbed character of the property and the continued presence of large marine fauna such as tiger sharks, cetaceans and turtles, and big schools of pelagic fishes such as barracuda and trevallies add to the aesthetic qualities of the property.*

**Criterion (ix):** *Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park lies in a unique position in the middle of the Sulu Sea and is one of the Philippines' oldest ecosystems. It plays a key role in the process of reproduction, dispersal and colonization by marine organisms in the whole Sulu Sea system, and helps support fisheries outside its boundaries. The property is a natural laboratory for the study of ecological and biological processes, displaying the ongoing process of coral reef formation, and supporting a large number of marine species dependant on reef ecosystems. The presence of top predator species, such as tiger and hammerhead sharks, are indicators of the ecological balance of the property. The property also offers a demonstration site to study the responses of a natural reef system in relation to the impacts of climate change.*

**Criterion (x):** *Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park* provides an important habitat for internationally threatened and endangered marine species. The property is located within the Coral Triangle, a global focus for coral biological diversity. The reefs of the property support 374 species of corals, almost 90% of all coral species in the Philippines. The reefs and seas of the property also support eleven species of cetaceans, eleven species of sharks, and an estimated 479 species of fish, including the iconic and threatened Napoleon wrasse. The property supports the highest population densities known in the world for white tip reef sharks. Pelagic species such as jacks, tuna, barracuda, manta rays, whale sharks and different species of sharks also are common here and the property is a very important nesting, resting and juvenile development area for two species of endangered marine turtles: green turtles and hawksbill turtles. There are seven breeding species of seabirds and Bird Islet and South Islet are breeding grounds to seven resident and endangered breeding species of seabirds. The critically endangered Christmas Island Frigatebird is a regular visitor to the property.

#### *Integrity*

The property comprises two atolls (North and South Atoll) and an emergent coral cay, Jessie Beazley Reef. It includes open sea with an average depth of 750 m and still displays a well preserved marine ecosystem with top predators, and a large number and diversity of coral reef and pelagic species. The property also hosts an important population of resident, nesting and feeding seabirds. The area is free of human habitation and activities and is of a sufficient size to maintain associated biological and ecological processes. The property is of an adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the key features and processes of the reef systems within it, although the maintenance of these values also requires measures to be taken outside the boundaries of the property in relation to some migratory species and the buffering of the property from threats to the marine environment that could occur in the wider area. A key aspect of the integrity of the property is the low level of fishing pressure, due to the no-take policies which are in place throughout its area.

#### *Management and protection requirements*

*Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park* is legally protected through national protected areas legislation and a range of other environmental legislation which enable action to be taken against a wide range of threats. The implementation of the legislation is assisted by clear delegation to the management authority for the property. This is a remote property and its management is therefore a significant logistical challenge, requiring a well-equipped team with operational boats, well trained and well equipped staff and a sufficient operating budget for fuel, maintenance and accommodation to ensure a strong and responsive presence on the water. Tourism visitation requires careful planning and management to ensure the values of the property are maintained, and to respect the capacity of the property, as well as visitor safety and to ensure income is returned to both site management and local communities. There are threats to the property from shipping, marine litter, fishing, marine pollution and oil exploration. Thus effective buffer zone arrangements are needed, and internationally supported legislation to protect the property from shipping threats, and greater

enforcement of marine litter regulation on the High Seas by the appropriate international organisations would be a significant benefit to the property.

4. Appreciates the State Party's efforts for acting on the Committee's 1993 recommendation that the area of the property be extended, and for the action in response to the Committee's previous consideration of state of conservation issues affecting the existing property;
5. Commends the State Party and specifically the Province of Palawan and the Tubbataha Protected Area Management Board for the progress in managing the property, and the allocation of increased budgets and equipment to the property, and also acknowledges the important technical and financial support provided by the Non Governmental Organisation partners;
6. Welcomes the inter-agency cooperation at the Provincial and National levels to support the extended property; and encourages these stakeholders to continue this work particularly towards improving enforcement and halting illegal fishing activities, assessing the relevance of designation of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas for the region surrounding the property, and ensuring the sustainable financing of the management of the property;
7. Also welcomes the boundary changes to oil concession areas near to the extended property which will reduce their potential impacts, and encourages the State Party to ensure that concession holders respect the Outstanding Universal Value and integrity of the property; noting in particular the sensitivity of marine mammals to acoustic research methods and the potential risk to the values and integrity of the property from pollution;
8. Regrets that illegal fishing continues to affect the existing and extended property, and urges the State Party to continue to seek ways to increase compliance with the no-take policies within the extended property;
9. Requests the State Party to put in place a programme of ecological monitoring of the extended property, particularly the effect of climatic events on sea surface temperature and coral bleaching, storm frequency and other factors that could be related to climate change;
10. Also requests the State Party to develop a tourism strategy in collaboration with stakeholders and fishing community to ensure that increased tourism does not impact the Outstanding Universal Value or integrity of the property;
11. Further requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2011** a report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress in establishing a buffer zone, reducing illegal fishing activities, continued provision of adequate funding for the management of the property and the other issues noted above, for examination by the Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

## A.2 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

### A.2.1 New Nominations

Property	<b>The Wadden Sea</b>
Id. N°	<b>1314</b>
State Party	<b>Germany / Netherlands</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(viii)(ix)(x)</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 17.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.4**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **The Wadden Sea, Germany and Netherlands**, on the World Heritage List under natural criteria **(viii)**, **(ix)** and **(x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

#### *Brief Synthesis*

*The Wadden Sea is the largest unbroken system of intertidal sand and mud flats in the world, with natural processes undisturbed throughout most of the area. It encompasses a multitude of transitional zones between land, the sea and freshwater environment, and is rich in species specially adapted to the demanding environmental conditions. It is considered one of the most important areas for migratory birds in the world, and is connected to a network of other key sites for migratory birds. Its importance is not only in the context of the East Atlantic Flyway but also in the critical role it plays in the conservation of African-Eurasian migratory waterbirds. In the Wadden Sea up to 6.1 million birds can be present at the same time, and an average of 10-12 million pass through it each year.*

**Criterion (viii):** *The Wadden Sea is a depositional coastline of unparalleled scale and diversity. It is distinctive in being almost entirely a tidal flat and barrier system with only minor river influences, and an outstanding example of the large-scale development of an intricate and complex temperate-climate sandy barrier coast under conditions of rising sea-level. Highly dynamic natural processes are uninterrupted across the vast majority of the property, creating a variety of different barrier islands, channels, flats, gullies, saltmarshes and other coastal and sedimentary features. It is also one of the best-studied coastal areas on the planet, providing lessons of wider scientific importance for wetland and coastal management of international importance.*

**Criterion (ix):** *The Wadden Sea is one of the last remaining natural large-scale intertidal ecosystems, where natural processes continue to function largely undisturbed. Its geological and geomorphologic features are closely entwined with biophysical processes and provide an invaluable record of the ongoing dynamic adaptation of coastal environments to global change. There are a multitude of transitional zones between land, sea and freshwater that are the basis for the species richness of the property. The productivity of biomass in the Wadden Sea is one of*

*the highest in the world, most significantly demonstrated in the numbers of fish, shellfish and birds supported by the property. The property is a key site for migratory birds and its ecosystems sustain wildlife populations well beyond its borders.*

**Criterion (x):** *Coastal wetlands are not always the richest sites in relation to faunal diversity, however this is not the case for the Wadden Sea. The salt marshes host around 2,300 species of flora and fauna, and the marine and brackish areas a further 2,700 species, and 30 species of breeding birds. The clearest indicator of the importance of the property is the support it provides to migratory birds as a staging, moulting and wintering area. Up to 6.1 million birds can be present at the same time, and an average of 10-12 million each year pass through the property. The availability of food and a low level of disturbance are essential factors that contribute to the key role of the nominated property in supporting the survival of migratory species. The nominated property is the essential stopover that enables the functioning of the East Atlantic and African-Eurasian migratory flyways. Biodiversity on a worldwide scale is reliant on the Wadden Sea.*

#### *Integrity*

*The boundaries of the property include all of the habitat types, features and processes that exemplify a natural and dynamic Wadden Sea. The large area of the property encompasses over 66% of the entire Wadden Sea ecosystems and is sufficient to maintain the critical ecological processes and to protect the key features and values. However the inscribed property would be strengthened by its further extension to include the area of the Wadden Sea which lies within the territory of Denmark.*

*The property is subject to a comprehensive protection, management and monitoring regime which is supported by adequate human and financial resources. Human use and influences are well regulated with clear and agreed targets. Activities that are incompatible with its conservation have either been banned, or are heavily regulated and monitored to ensure they do not impact adversely on the property. As the property is surrounded by a significant population and contains human uses, the continued priority for the protection and conservation of the Wadden Sea is an important feature of the planning and regulation of use, including within land/water-use plans, the provision and regulation of coastal defences, maritime traffic and drainage. Key threats requiring ongoing attention include fisheries activities, harbours, industrial facilities and maritime traffic, residential and tourism development and climate change.*

#### *Management and protection requirements*

*Maintaining the hydrological and ecological processes of the contiguous tidal flat system of the Wadden Sea is an overarching requirement for the protection and integrity of this property. Therefore conservation of marine, coastal and freshwater ecosystems through the effective management of protected areas, including marine no-take zones, is essential. The effective management of the property also needs to ensure an ecosystem approach that integrates the management of the existing protected areas with other key activities occurring in the property, including fisheries, shipping and tourism.*

Specific expectations for the long-term conservation and management of this property include maintaining and enhancing the level of financial and human resources required for the effective management of the property. Research, monitoring and assessment of the protected areas that make up the property also require adequate resources to be provided. Maintenance of consultation and participatory approaches in planning and management of the property is needed to reinforce the support and commitment from local communities and NGOs to the conservation and management of the property. The State Parties should also maintain their commitment of not allowing oil and gas exploration and exploitation within the boundaries of the property. Any development projects, such as planned wind farms in the North Sea, should be subject of rigorous Environmental Impacts Assessments to avoid any impacts to the values and integrity of the property.

4. Encourages the State Party of Denmark to submit a nomination of the Danish part of the Wadden Sea as soon as feasible to extent and complement the existing property and also encourages the Common Wadden Sea Secretariat as well as relevant experts that participated in the preparation of this nomination to provide support as required to the State Party of Denmark in preparing this nomination;
5. Requests the States Parties of the Netherlands and Germany to prepare and implement an overall Tourism Development Strategy for the property that fully considers the integrity and ecological requirements of the property and that provides a consistent approach to tourism operations in the property;
6. Also requests the States Parties of The Netherlands and Germany to strengthen cooperation on management and research activities with the States Parties of Spain, Senegal and Mauritania in relation to the conservation of the World Heritage properties of Doñana National Park, Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary and Banc d'Arguin National Park, which also play a significant role in conserving migratory species along the East Atlantic Flyway.

Property	<b>Lena Pillars Nature Park</b>
Id. N°	<b>1299</b>
State Party	<b>Russian Federation</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 31.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.5**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe **Lena Pillars Nature Park, Russian Federation**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria;
3. Commends the State Party for its efforts in protection and management of the Lena Pillars Nature Park, and encourages the State Party to continue these efforts, and in particular to consider the options for extension

of the Park and to develop a plan with an increased budget for management of the growing ecotourism activities.

#### **A.2.2 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee**

Property	<b>The Dolomites</b>
Id. N°	<b>1237 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>Italy</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(vii)(viii)</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 43

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.6**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **The Dolomites, Italy**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria **(vii)** and **(viii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

##### *Brief Synthesis*

The nine components of The Dolomites World Heritage property protect a series of highly distinctive mountain landscapes that are of exceptional natural beauty. Their dramatic vertical and pale coloured peaks in a variety of distinctive sculptural forms is extraordinary in a global context. This property also contains an internationally important combination of earth science values. The quantity and concentration of highly varied limestone formations is extraordinary in a global context, whilst the superbly exposed geology provides an insight into the recovery of marine life in the Triassic period, after the greatest extinction event recorded in the history of life on Earth. The sublime, monumental and colourful landscapes of the Dolomites have also long attracted hosts of travellers and a history of scientific and artistic interpretations of its values.

**Criterion (vii):** The Dolomites are widely regarded as being among the most attractive mountain landscapes in the world. Their intrinsic beauty derives from a variety of spectacular vertical forms such as pinnacles, spires and towers, with contrasting horizontal surfaces including ledges, crags and plateaux, all of which rise abruptly above extensive talus deposits and more gentle foothills. A great diversity of colours is provided by the contrasts between the bare pale-coloured rock surfaces and the forests and meadows below. The mountains rise as peaks with intervening ravines, in some places standing isolated but in others forming sweeping panoramas. Some of the rock cliffs here rise more than 1,500 m and are among the highest limestone walls found anywhere in the world. The distinctive scenery of the Dolomites has become the archetype of a "dolomitic landscape". Geologist pioneers were the first to be captured by the beauty of the mountains, and their writing and subsequent painting and photography further underline the aesthetic appeal of the property.



**Criterion (viii):** The Dolomites are of international significance for geomorphology, as the classic site for the development of mountains in dolomitic limestone. The area presents a wide range of landforms related to erosion, tectonism and glaciation. The quantity and concentration of extremely varied limestone formations is extraordinary in a global context, including peaks, towers, pinnacles and some of the highest vertical rock walls in the world. The geological values are also of international significance, notably the evidence of Mesozoic carbonate platforms, or "fossilized atolls", particularly in terms of the evidence they provide of the evolution of the bio-constructors after the Permian/Triassic boundary, and the preservation of the relationships between the reefs they constructed and their surrounding basins. The Dolomites also include several internationally important type sections for the stratigraphy of the Triassic Period. The scientific values of the property are also supported by the evidence of a long history of study and recognition at the international level. Taken together, the combination of geomorphological and geological values creates a property of global significance.

#### Integrity

The nine component parts that make up the property include all areas that are essential for maintaining the beauty of the property and all or most of the key interrelated and interdependent earth science elements in their natural relationships. The property comprises parts of a national park, several provincial nature parks and Natura 2000 sites, and a natural monument. Buffer zones have been defined for each component part to help to protect it from threats from outside its boundaries. The natural landscapes and processes that are essential to maintaining the property's values and integrity are in a good state of conservation and largely unaffected by development.

#### Management and protection requirements

As a serial property, the Dolomites require an adequately resourced, inter-provincial governance arrangement that ensures all five provinces with territory in the property are bound together within a common management system, and with an agreed joint management strategy and a monitoring and reporting framework for the property as a whole. Common policies and programmes for the management of public use and the presentation of the property are also required for the property and its buffer zones. The property requires protection from tourism pressures and related infrastructure.

Each of the component parts of the serial property requires its own individual management plan, providing not only for the protection and management of land use, but also the regulation and management of human activities to maintain its values, and in particular to preserve the qualities of its natural landscapes and processes, including extensive areas which still have wilderness character. Areas that are subject to more intensive visitation need to be managed to ensure visitor numbers and activities are within the capacity of the property in relation to the protection of both its values and the experience of visitors to the property. Adequate resources and staffing, and coordination between the staff teams in the different components of the property are also essential.

4. Notes that the decision to inscribe the property is made on the understanding that the State Party is in

agreement with the following requests of the Committee, which should be implemented prior to the 35th session of the Committee in 2011 in order to address fully the requirements of the Operational Guidelines:

- a) That the anticipated inter-provincial foundation: "Dolomiti – Dolomiten – Dolomitis – Dolomites UNESCO" is established following the inscription of the property and provided with the budget indicated by the State Party;
  - b) That an action-oriented overall management strategy for the whole of the serial property is developed, in consultation with the full range of relevant stakeholders, to establish:
    - (i) governance arrangements for the effective management of the property;
    - (ii) operational management actions, in relation to key themes specific to the nominated World Heritage property and the criteria for which it is inscribed;
    - (iii) monitoring and reporting on the State of Conservation of the property as a whole and the management effectiveness of the property and,
    - (iv) practical options to achieve the financial sustainability for conserving and managing the property;
  - c) That complete individual management plans for each one of the component parts of the serial property are completed, to ensure consistent and effective delivery of the overall framework, as well as effective local management of conservation and use appropriate to the component part in question;
  - d) That a comprehensive strategy for tourism and visitor use covering the property, its buffer zones and considering appropriate links to the wider region is developed, in order to fully consider the requirements for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value and conditions of integrity of the property under the scenario of expected increase in visitation after the inscription. This strategy should aim to manage visitor levels in areas already at or over capacity, to prohibit intensification of infrastructure or inappropriate uses that could impact the values of the property, and to ensure effective presentation and tourism benefits compatible with the long-term conservation of the property;
5. Commends the State Party for the considerable efforts in implementing previous recommendations regarding the establishment of an appropriate serial property and for the measures taken to establish overall management arrangements for the property, and also takes note of the presentation of the different component parts in relation to the values of the property as a whole as an example of good practice;
  6. Requests the State Party to invite a mission to the property in 2011 to assess progress with the implementation of the overall management framework and governance for the property, the establishment of management plans for the different component parts of the property, and the establishment of a tourism

strategy, in order to allow the World Heritage Committee to assess the progress that has been made in relation to its requests noted above.

## B. MIXED PROPERTIES

### B.1 ASIA / PACIFIC

#### B.1.1 New Nominations

Property	<b>Mount Wutai</b>
Id. N°	<b>1279</b>
State Party	<b>China</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)(viii) + CL</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 81.  
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 1.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.7**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B, WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe Mount Wutai, China, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria;
3. Takes note that the geological values of the property are recognised through its inclusion in a national geopark, and encourages further work on this initiative integrated into the overall management of the cultural landscape of Mount Wutai;
4. Refers the nomination of Mount Wutai, China, on the basis of cultural criteria back to the State Party to allow it to:
  - a) Complete the protection of the Foguang Temple part of the property;
5. Recommends that:
  - a) Mount Wutai should be managed as a cultural landscape;
  - b) More detailed monitoring indicators should be developed for the buildings and the landscape;
  - c) The completed Conservation Plan for the Foguang Temple should be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by ICOMOS.

## B.2 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

### B.2.1 New Nominations

Property	<b>Lonjsko Polje Nature Park – A Living Landscape and the Floodplain Ecosystem of the Central Sava Basin</b>
Id. N°	<b>1311</b>
State Party	<b>Croatia</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iv)(v)(ix)(x) + CL</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 91.  
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 11.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.8**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B, WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe Lonjsko Polje Nature Park – A Living Landscape and the Floodplain Ecosystem of the Central Sava Basin, Croatia, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria;
3. Commends the State Party for the retention of natural flooding processes within the property, which should continue to form a critical issue in the long term management of the property, including through management of the property in the context of the Ramsar Convention;
4. Decides not to inscribe Lonjsko Polje Nature Park – A Living Landscape and the Floodplain Ecosystem of the Central Sava Basin, Croatia, on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria.

Property	<b>The Cultural Landscape Orheiul Vechi</b>
Id. N°	<b>1307</b>
State Party	<b>Republic of Moldova</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(v)(vii) + CL</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 99.  
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 20.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.9**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B, WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Decides not to inscribe The Cultural Landscape Orheiul Vechi, Republic of Moldova, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria;
3. Defers the examination of the nomination on the basis of cultural criteria of the The Cultural landscape Orheiul Vechi, Republic of Moldova, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to establish whether the property, within a more confined

site within the gorges, has the capacity to demonstrate outstanding universal value through:

- a) Carrying out further analysis of the results of archaeological excavations of sites, and of the carved monasteries and churches to establish their individual and overall significance;
  - b) Providing further comparative analysis to establish how the archaeological sites and carved monasteries and churches, as an entity, relate to other sites in their geo-cultural region and on the World Heritage List;
4. Considers that any revised nomination, which should be accompanied by arrangements for adequate protection, documentation and management, would need to be considered by a mission to the property.

powers of the Joint Cabinet in charge of building permits;

- e) Define the various indicators for urban and architectural monitoring in accordance with international standards, with levels of importance and urgency for the work to be performed;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) Pay particular attention to the competencies and training of the personnel directly in charge of the property, both for visitors and for conservation and maintenance;
  - b) Increase the signage within the property so as to improve the presentation of its outstanding universal value and continue efforts to produce quality documentation;
  - c) Preserve in the future management of the property the relationship between the city and the rural and natural space of the valley, in order to conserve the spirit and, if possible, the evidence of the rich agricultural history of Cidade Velha.

## C. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

### C.1 AFRICA

#### C.1.1 New Nominations

Property	<b>Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande</b>
Id. N°	<b>1310</b>
State Party	<b>Cape Verde</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 29.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.10**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of **Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande, Cape Verde**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
  - a) Publish the Decree-Laws recently drawn up by the Council of Ministers for the extension of the existing protection to the whole of the land property nominated for inscription, for the creation of the Management Committee for the Cidade Velha Site, and for the individual national heritage listing of the 21 monuments and archaeological sites within the property;
  - b) Confirm the progress made on the methods to protect the maritime buffer zone and provide the definitive map of the property and its buffer zone; and specify the surface area of the maritime extension;
  - c) Specify the articulation between the Management Committee for the Cidade Velha Site and the other structures already announced and the practical methods for its operation;
  - d) Pay particular attention to controlling urban development and private construction, in particular by specifying and strengthening the

Property	<b>Historic town of Grand-Bassam</b>
Id. N°	<b>1322</b>
State Party	<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iii)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 39.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.11**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Historic town of Grand-Bassam, Côte d'Ivoire**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
  - a) Reconsider the question of whether all or part of the N'zima village (sacred wood and central square) should be included in the nominated property, in order to fully express its value;
  - b) Extend the buffer zone so as to make it into a single area;
  - c) Complete the comparative analysis by considering colonial urban planning more widely, primarily and in general on the African continent, at comparable periods;
  - d) Complete and confirm the legal measures and the bodies in charge of the preservation of the property, particularly the Building Permits Commission and the powers of the Cultural Heritage Centre;
  - e) Strengthen the practical and operational dimension of the Conservation and Management Plan by adding a detailed inventory of the works to be carried out and a timetable of priority actions in order to guarantee the conservation of the property;
  - f) Confirm the setting up of the Operational

Management Agency of the property and guarantee its material and human resources;

- g) Define operational indicators (in addition to the current monitoring indicator), corresponding to precise, periodic, and quantified monitoring actions, by considering international standards in this area; and ensure that skilled personnel are present to implement these actions;
3. Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries would need to be considered by a mission to the site.

**C.1.2 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee**

Property	<b>The Ruins of Loropéni</b>
Id. N°	<b>1225 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>Burkina Faso</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, Addendum, May 2009, page 3.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.12**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes **The Ruins of Loropéni, Burkina Faso**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

**Brief Synthesis**

The dramatic and memorable Ruins of Loropéni consist of imposing, tall, laterite stone perimeter walls, up to six metres in height, surrounding a large abandoned settlement. As the best preserved of ten similar fortresses in the Lobi area, part of a larger group of around a hundred stone-built enclosures, they are part of a network of settlements that flourished at the same time as the trans-Saharan gold trade and appear to reflect the power and influence of that trade and its links with the Atlantic coast. Recent excavations have provided radio-carbon dates suggesting the walled enclosure at Loropéni dates back at least to the 11th century AD and flourished between the 14th and 17th centuries, thus establishing it as an important part of a network of settlements.

**Criterion (iii):** Loropéni is the best preserved example of a type of fortified settlements in a wide part of West Africa, linked to the tradition of gold mining, which seems to have persisted through at least seven centuries. Loropéni, given its size and scope reflects a type of structure quite different from the walled towns of what is now Nigeria, or the cities of the upper reaches of the river Niger which flourished as part of the empires of Ghana, Mali and Songhai. It thus can be seen as an exceptional testimony to the settlement response generated by the gold trade.

**Integrity and Authenticity**

The authenticity of the fortified settlements as ruins is not in doubt. Although the precise history of Loropéni is only recently coming into focus through the recent research programme, and its function still remains in part speculative, the integrity of the monument in terms of its status as the largest and best preserved fortified settlement is satisfactory. In time as more evidence emerges, it may be necessary to consider whether a larger area could encompass more of the attributes that are linked to its use, function and history.

**Management and protection requirements**

The Committee of Protection and Management for the Ruins of Loropéni, the Scientific Council for the study, conservation and development of the Ruins of Loropéni and the Management Plan which has been implemented since 2005 form a good basis for management of the ruins as a focal point for sustainable development within the local community.

4. Recommends that the State Party submit a report to the 35th session of the Committee in 2011 to provide a progress on the:
  - a) Implementation of the stabilisation programme ;
  - b) Structuring and implementation of a medium term research programme.

**C.2 ASIA / PACIFIC**

**C.2.1 New Nominations**

Property	<b>Historic monuments of Mount Songshan</b>
Id. N°	<b>1305</b>
State Party	<b>China</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 3.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.13**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Historic monuments of Mount Songshan, China**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
  - a) Consider further the relationship between some of the nominated sites and the central China sacred mountain, Mount Songshan and;
  - b) Consider how a nomination of some of the selected sites together with part of the mountain might reflect their value as an ensemble that manifests the power and influence the mountain had in constitutional, religious and ceremonial terms and how the simple worship of nature was transformed into a force that legitimized imperial power, under the guidance of Confucian thought;
  - c) Consider nominating the Observatory on its own as a site associated with technological development and the development of scientific

ideas;

3. Recommends that, being the collection of ancient trees a key quality of the area, greater recognition, survey and research should be provided to establish its cultural value as part of any future nominated ensemble;
4. Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries would need to be considered by a mission to the site.

Property	<b>Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System. Bridges, dams, canals, buildings and watermills from ancient time to present</b>
Id. N°	<b>1315</b>
State Party	<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(i)(ii)(v)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 61.

### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.14**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System. Bridges, dams, canals, buildings and watermills from ancient time to present, Islamic Republic of Iran**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (ii) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

#### *Brief Synthesis*

The Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System demonstrates outstanding universal value as in its present form, it dates from the 3rd century CE, probably on older bases from the 5th century BCE. It is complete, with numerous functions, and large-scale, making it exceptional. The Shushtar system is a homogeneous hydraulic system, designed globally and completed in the 3rd century CE. It is as rich in its diversity of civil engineering structures and its constructions as in the diversity of its uses (urban water supply, mills, irrigation, river transport, and defensive system). The Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System testifies to the heritage and the synthesis of earlier Elamite and Mesopotamian knowhow; it was probably influenced by the Petra dam and tunnel and by Roman civil engineering. The Shushtar hydraulic system, in its ensemble and most particularly the Shādorvān Grand Weir (bridge-dam), has been considered a Wonder of the World not only by the Persians but also by the Arab-Muslims at the peak of their civilisation. The Gargar canal is a veritable artificial watercourse which made possible the construction of a new town and the irrigation of a vast plain, at the time semi-desert. The Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System sits in an urban and rural landscape specific to the expression of its value.

**Criterion (i):** The Shushtar Hydraulic System is testimony to a remarkably accomplished and early overall vision of the possibilities afforded by diversion

canals and large weir-dams for land development. It was designed and completed in the 3rd century CE for sustainable operation and is still in use today. It is a unique and exceptional ensemble in terms of its technical diversity and its completeness that testifies to human creative genius.

**Criterion (ii):** The Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System is a synthesis of diverse techniques brought together to form a remarkably complete and large-scale ensemble. It has benefited from the ancient expertise of the Elamites and Mesopotamians in canal irrigation, and then that of the Nabateans; Roman technicians also influenced its construction. Its many visitors marvelled at it and were in turn inspired. It testifies to the exchange of considerable influences in hydraulic engineering and its application throughout antiquity and the Islamic period under the various Iranian dynasties.

**Criterion (v):** Shushtar is a unique and exceptionally complete example of hydraulic techniques developed during ancient times to aid the occupation of semi-desert lands. By diverting a river flowing down the mountains, using large-scale civil engineering structures and the creation of canals, it made possible multiple uses for the water across a vast territory: urban water supply, agricultural irrigation, fish farming, mills, transport, defence system, etc. It testifies to a technical culture dating back eighteen centuries serving the sustainable development of a human society, in harmony with its natural and urban environment.

#### *Integrity and Authenticity*

The integrity of the hydraulic footprint is good, but its functional integrity compared with the original model is only partial and reduced, notably for the dams; it remains good for irrigation and water supply. The authenticity of elements reduced to archaeological remains is certain, but has been affected by 20th century works and materials so far as the civil structures and sites still in use are concerned. Efforts directed to the restoration of authenticity must be pursued.

#### *Management and protection requirements*

The components of the management plan are satisfactory, but they need to be improved in terms of the interpretation of the sites and the involvement of the local population.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following points:
  - a) Examine the future possibilities of combining irrigation and agricultural development with the expression of the universal value of the property, notably with regard to its dimension as an exceptional example of sustainable development;
  - b) Finalise, approve, and ensure the correct application of the conservation and authenticity restoration plan for the property's civil structures, monuments and functional sites;
  - c) Pay particular attention to consolidating the archaeological remains, monitoring and studying the underground elements, and renovating the old houses linked to the property and its landscapes;
  - d) Strengthen water quality control and pay particular attention to the hydraulic management of the river

*Kârun and its affluents upstream from Shushtar, especially the management of the weir-dams, and any future work;*

- e) *Improve the interpretation of the property and the information and involvement of the local population;*
5. Also recommends to simplify the name of the property to **'The Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System.'**

Property	<b>Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty</b>
Id. N°	<b>1319</b>
State Party	<b>Republic of Korea</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 71.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.15**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty, Republic of Korea**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

*Brief Synthesis*

*The natural surroundings of the Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty, shaped by the principles of pungsu, create a delicate setting for the living tradition of ancestral worship and its associated rites. The royal tombs, with their hierarchical ordering of areas from the profane to the sacred, and their distinctive structures and objects, are an ensemble that resonates with the historic past of the Joseon Dynasty.*

**Criterion (iii):** *Within the context of Confucian cultures, the integrated approach of the Royal Tombs of Joseon to nature and the universe has resulted in a distinctive and significant funeral tradition. Through the application of pungsu principles and the retention of the natural landscape, a memorable type of sacred place has been created for the practice of ancestral rituals.*

**Criterion (iv):** *The Royal Tombs of Joseon are an outstanding example of a type of architectural ensemble and landscape that illustrates a significant stage in the development of burial mounds within the context of Korean and East Asian tombs. The royal tombs, in their response to settings and in their unique (and regularized) configuration of buildings, structures and related elements, manifest and reinforce the centuries old tradition and living practice of ancestral worship through a prescribed series of rituals.*

**Criterion (vi):** *The Royal Tombs of Joseon are directly associated with a living tradition of ancestral worship through the performance of prescribed rites. During the Joseon period, state ancestral rites were held regularly, and except for periods of political turmoil in the last century, they have been conducted on an annual basis by the Royal Family Organization and the worshipping society for each royal tomb.*

*Integrity and Authenticity*

*As a serial nomination, the sites convey a complete understanding of the setting, layout and composition of the Joseon royal tombs. As individual sites, there are minor exceptions represented by part of sites included in the buffer zone. Urban development has affected the sight lines of some of the sites (Seolleung, Heolleung and Uireung), but it appears that urban construction is visible only near the top of certain tombs. Strict legislation now ensures that development within the buffer zones is controlled. Over time, elements of the sites have been repaired, restored and reconstructed. The burial areas have seen the least intervention, while the ceremonial and entrance areas have seen the most, and largely because the use of wood as a building material. The original function has been continued at all sites and a sacred atmosphere has been largely maintained, especially at the less urban sites. Regarding form and design, only a few entrances have been changed; overall, the Royal Tombs of Joseon have marked authenticity.*

*Management and protection requirements*

*Extensive legal protection, including traditional protection, exists, and an integrated management system is able to ensure consistency from property to property, including implementing and maintaining efficient measures in conservation initiatives and on-going property maintenance.*

4. Recommends that the State Party :
  - a) *Produce guidelines for appropriate development in the remaining 12 buffer zones;*
  - b) *Develop and implement a tourism management plan;*
  - c) *Improve future site interpretation to be more engaging.*

**C.2.2 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee**

Property	<b>Sulamain-Too Sacred Mountain</b>
Id. N°	<b>1230 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 18.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.16**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes **Sulamain-Too Sacred Mountain, Kyrgyzstan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

*Brief Synthesis*

*Sulaiman-Too Mountain dominates the surrounding landscape of the Fergana Valley and forms the backdrop to the city of Osh. In mediaeval times Osh*

was one of the largest cities of the fertile Fergana valley at the crossroads of important routes on the Central Asian Silk Roads system, and Sulaiman-Too was a beacon for travellers. For at least a millennium and a half Sulaiman-Too has been revered as a sacred mountain. Its five peaks and slopes contain a large assembly of ancient cult places and caves with petroglyphs, all interconnected with a network of ancient paths, as well as later mosques. The mountain is an exceptional spiritual landscape reflecting both Islamic and pre-Islamic beliefs and particularly the cult of the horse. Sulaiman-Too corresponds closely to iconic images in the Universe of Avesta and Vedic traditions: a single mountain with a peak dominating four others, standing in the virtual centre of a vast river valley, and surrounded by and related to other mountains in the landscape system.

**Criterion (iii):** The rich concentration of material evidence for cult practices preserved on Sulaiman-Too mountain from pre- and post-Islamic times, together with its 'ideal' form present the most complete picture of a sacred mountain anywhere in Central Asia.

**Criterion (vi):** Sulaiman-Too presents exceptionally vivid evidence for strong traditions of mountain worship which have spanned several millennia and been absorbed successfully by Islam. It has had a profound effect over a wide part of Central Asia.

#### Integrity and Authenticity

The authenticity of the mountain, its cult places, uses and functions are without doubt, even given the numerous interventions over the past 50 years. However, since the sacred associations of the mountain are linked to its dramatic form rising from the surrounding plain, it is highly vulnerable to continuing new development on it and around its base. In order to protect its majesty, spirituality, visual coherence and setting and thus the full authenticity of the property, great vigilance will be needed in enforcing protection of its setting. The integrity of the mountain relies on protection of the cult places and their connecting paths as well as their visual linkages and views to and from the mountain.

#### Management and protection requirements

The management of the mountain and its setting is coordinated by a Site Management Council who oversees the implementation of the Management Plan and Action Plan. Its effective protection relies on approval of an agreed zoning arrangement within the Osh Master Plan. To protect the property and its buffer zone against modern developments during the period before the completion and final approval of the Legal Protection Zoning Document and the Osh Urban Master Plan, a map showing the agreed boundaries of the nominated area, of the buffer zone and its sub-zones have been distributed as a reference to the responsible agencies of the Osh oblast, Osh city, Karasu district and Kyzylkyshtak rural area.

4. Recommends that the State Party should give consideration to the following:
  - a) Define urgently a tourism strategy that addresses visitor access issues and protection of the sacred sites and petroglyphs from visitor impacts;
  - b) Ensure that the proposed upgrading of the Sulaiman-Too National Historical and Archaeological Museum Complex's status will bring benefit in respect of funding, staffing

(expertise on the conservation of petroglyph sites) and increased possibilities for capacity building.

### C.2.3 Extension of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	<b>Mehrgarh, Rehman Dheri and Harappa as an extension to the Indus Valley Civilization Sites</b>
Id. N°	<b>138 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Pakistan</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 80.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.17**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to approve the extension of the **Archaeological Ruins at Mohenjodaro**, to include the **Mehrgarh, Rehman Dheri and Harappa as an extension to the Indus Valley Civilization Sites, Pakistan**, on the World Heritage List;
3. Encourages the State Party to consider resubmitting Mehrgarh and Rehman Dheri as new nominations following additional research and comparative analyses;
4. Also encourages, in relation to Harappa, the State Party to consider resubmitting the site as an extension to the Archaeological Ruins at Mohenjodaro following the strengthening of the management and conservation of the site, review of the property boundary and buffer zone, and further research to more firmly establish the specific links between the two archaeological sites.

Property	<b>Seruwila Mangala Raja Maha Viharaya</b>
Id. N°	<b>450 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Sri Lanka</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iv)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 88.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.18**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to approve the extension of the **Sacred City of Kandy**, to include the **Seruwila Mangala Raja Maha Viharaya**, and become the Sacred City of Kandy and Sacred Buddhist Relic Temples of Sri Lanka – (1) The Temple of the Tooth Relic in the Sacred City of Kandy and (2) Seruwila Mangala Raja Maha Viharaya **Sri Lanka**, on the World Heritage List.

## C.3 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

### C.3.1 New Nominations

Property	<b>The Architectural and Urban Work of Le Corbusier</b>
Id. N°	<b>1321</b>
State Party	<b>Argentina / Belgium / France / Germany / Japan / Switzerland</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(i)(ii)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 130.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.19**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **The Architectural and Urban Work of Le Corbusier, Argentina, Belgium, France, Germany, Japan, and Switzerland,** to the World Heritage List in order to allow the States Parties to:
  - a) *Reconsider basis of the nomination in order to focus attention primarily on the buildings and urban plans rather than their architect;*
  - b) *Consider nomination of a limited selection of individual buildings, rather than a large global serial nomination, that could be said to be outstanding in terms of architectural form and their influence or inspiration as part of the Modern Movement;*
  - c) *Improve the delineation of buffer zones in relation to topography and visual parameters, and provide adequate protection;*
  - d) *Put in place management systems and/or management plans to give greater guidance to owners and to draw local authorities and local communities into the management processes;*
3. Encourages the States Parties to continue work on the global coordination mechanism between the sites associated with Le Corbusier, as being beneficial whether or not these sites are inscribed on the World Heritage List;
4. Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries would need to be considered by a mission to the site.

Property	<b>Tangible Spiritual Heritage of St. Euphrosyne of Polotsk</b>
Id. N°	<b>1316</b>
State Party	<b>Belarus</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iv)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 95.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.20**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Tangible Spiritual Heritage of St. Euphrosyne of Polotsk, Belarus,** on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria.

Property	<b>Stoclet House</b>
Id. N°	<b>1298</b>
State Party	<b>Belgium</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(i)(ii)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 103.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.21**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Stoclet House, Belgium,** on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i) and (ii);**
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

##### *Brief Synthesis*

*The Stoclet House is an outstanding testimony to the creative genius of the Wiener Werkstätte. It was designed and built in Brussels from 1905 to 1911 by one of the founders of the movement, the Austrian architect Josef Hoffmann, of whose work it is the masterpiece. The Vienna Secession movement bears witness to a profound conceptual and stylistic renewal of Art Nouveau. Ever since its creation the Stoclet House has been and remains one of the most consummate and emblematic realisations of this artistic movement, characterising the aesthetic research and renewal of architecture and decoration in the west at the start of the 20th century. The Stoclet House decoration was the work of a very large number of artists from the Wiener Werkstätte, including Koloman Moser, Gustav Klimt, Frantz Metzner, Richard Luksch, and Michael Powolny. They worked under the guidance of Hoffmann to achieve a Gesamtkunstwerk ('total work of art'), which is expressed simultaneously in every dimension – interior and exterior architecture, decoration, furniture, functional objects, and the gardens and their flower beds. From its creation the House inspired many architects in Belgium and other countries. It heralded Art Deco and the Modern Movement in architecture. It bears witness to the influence of the Vienna*



Secession, and the dissemination of its ideas in Europe at the start of the 20th century. It bears witness to a monument of outstanding aesthetic quality and richness, intended as an ideal expression of the arts. A veritable icon of the birth of modernism and its quest for values, its state of preservation and conservation are remarkable.

**Criterion (i):** Created under the supervision of the architect and interior designer Josef Hoffmann, the Stoclet House is a masterpiece of the creative genius of the Vienna Secession through its aesthetic and conceptual programme of Gesamtkunstwerk, through its architectural vocabulary, through its originality, and through the exceptional quality of its decoration, of its furniture, of its works of art and of its garden. It is a remarkably well conserved symbol of constructive and aesthetic modernity in the west at the start of the 20th century.

**Criterion (ii):** Drawing on the values of the Vienna Secession and its many artists, including Koloman Moser and Gustav Klimt, the Stoclet House was recognised from the beginning as one of the most representative and refined works of this school. Created in Brussels, a key location for Art Nouveau, it exercised a considerable influence on modernism in architecture and on the birth of Art Deco.

**Integrity and Authenticity**

The Stoclet House has great integrity in its external architecture, its interior architecture and decoration, its furniture, and its garden. All the elements necessary for the expression of this value are included in the nominated property. It has not undergone any major alterations. The buildings around the House and its urban environment have undergone few modifications. The only new building of any size in its vicinity has been designed in a way which allows for its presence in terms of the landscape integrity of the nominated property. The Stoclet House and all its elements are authentic.

**Management and protection requirements**

The management of conservation meets the most demanding criteria and international standards. The detailed programming of the works that have already been carried out would benefit from being extended to include work in the interior and in the garden.

4. **Recommends** that the State Party give consideration to the following:
  - a) *Extending the management plan to include the assessment and programming of work on the interior and on the garden;*
  - b) *Confirming that the urban plans and town planning regulations that apply to the initial buffer zone apply to the whole of the extended buffer zone;*
  - c) *Putting in place an emergency intervention plan to apply in the event of a serious incident, and initiatives to raise the awareness and training of firemen required to intervene in such circumstances.*

Property	<b>Cultural property of the historic town of Jajce</b>
Id. N°	<b>1294</b>
State Party	<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 112.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.22**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Decides not to inscribe the Cultural property of the historic town of Jajce, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria.*

Property	<b>Sites of Great Moravia: Slavonic Fortified Settlement at Mikulčice – Church of St Margaret of Antioch at Kopčany</b>
Id. N°	<b>1300</b>
State Party	<b>Czech Republic / Slovakia</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 121.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.23**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Decides not to inscribe the Sites of Great Moravia: Slavonic Fortified Settlement at Mikulčice – Church of St Margaret of Antioch at Kopčany, Czech Republic and Slovakia, on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria.*

Property	<b>Schwetzingen – A Prince Elector’s Summer Residence – Garden Design and Freemasonic Allusions</b>
Id. N°	<b>1281</b>
State Party	<b>Germany</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 149.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.24**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Decides not to inscribe Schwetzingen – A Prince Elector’s Summer Residence – Garden Design and Freemasonic Allusions, Germany, on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria.*

Property	<b>Italia Langobardorum. Places of power and worship (568-774 A.D.)</b>
Id. N°	<b>1318</b>
State Party	<b>Italy</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 158.

### Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Defers the examination of the nomination of Italia Langobardorum. Places of power and worship (568-774 A.D.), Italy, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:

- a) Review the series justification of the nominated properties, the rationale linking them, and possibly the list of the properties themselves. The composition of the series must be made in the light of European and not just Italian historiography. It must take into account potential disagreements between specialists on dating and artistic influence;
  - b) Present a comparative study in relation to the proposed value in order to define the serial property and take into account international archaeological and historiography documentation;
  - c) If, following the above two points, the property is to be retained in its current configuration, the proposed title is not suitable and it should be revised;
  - d) Review the boundaries of the following properties:
    - i) Brescia, where the zone nominated for inscription should be extended westwards to include the archaeological park near the Roman capitol and theatre;
    - ii) Benevento, where the modern building to the north-east of Santa Sofia should be excluded from the zone nominated for inscription;
  - e) Extend the buffer zones at Campello sul Clitunno and Spoleto;
  - f) Provide additional documentation regarding economic and urban development and its control in the nominated properties and in the buffer zones;
  - g) Confirm the human and material resources of the Management Council overarching structure;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following points:
- a) It is necessary to strengthen the measures for the conservation and protection of archaeological elements and decoration, especially in Castelseprio and in the grotto of Monte Sant'Angelo. For the latter, control of the number of visitors would be useful for the conservation of the property, as is also the case at the Tempietto del Clitunno;
  - b) The entrance ticket office at the Tempietto del Clitunno should not be replaced with a new

building that would have a negative impact on the property's environment. One of the neighbouring historic buildings could be converted for this purpose;

- c) The State Party needs to stipulate the frequency of the vulnerability indicators used to monitor the property.

Property	<b>The Mercury and Silver Binomial on the Intercontinental Camino Real. Almadén, Idrija and San Luis Potosí</b>
Id. N°	<b>1313</b>
State Party	<b>Mexico / Slovenia / Spain</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iv)(v)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 178.

### Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Defers the examination of the nomination of The Mercury and Silver Binomial on the Intercontinental Camino Real. Almadén, Idrija and San Luis Potosí, Mexico, Slovenia and Spain, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:

- a) Reconsider the definition of the property in San Luis Potosí, but also with its mining region, and more broadly in comparison with the other silver extraction sites using the amalgamation process in Mexico, to bring it into line with the mining and industrial theme of the mercury and silver binomial, and so to demonstrate its outstanding universal value. An inventory of the technical and industrial heritage linked to the silver mines would be necessary for such a redefinition;
  - b) Give consideration to a new name for the serial property, as the term Camino Real, specific to the Spanish colonial empire of the 16th to 18th centuries, is inappropriate for the Idrija site. The name must also reflect the two sites dedicated to the extraction of mercury;
3. Recommends that the States Parties should give consideration to the following points:
- a) Reflecting on the extension of the property, on the one hand to include properties already inscribed because of silver mines in Bolivia and in the Andes, and on the other hand to include the Huancavelica mercury mine in Peru;
  - b) Better integration into the definition of the property of the concepts of pollution and risks for human health resulting from the production and use of mercury. The International Institute projected at Idrija for the study and the raising of public awareness of these issues is enthusiastically supported;
4. Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries would need to be considered by a mission to the site.

Property	<b>Tower of Hercules</b>
Id. N°	<b>1312</b>
State Party	<b>Spain</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iii)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 168.

### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.27**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Tower of Hercules, Spain**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

#### *Brief Synthesis*

The Tower of Hercules is the only fully preserved Roman lighthouse that is still used for maritime signaling, hence it is testimony to the elaborate system of navigation in antiquity and it provides an understanding of the Atlantic sea route in Western Europe. The Tower of Hercules was restored in the 18th century in an exemplary manner, which has protected the central core of the original Roman monument while restoring its technical functions.

**Criterion (iii):** The Tower of Hercules is testimony to the use of lighthouses in antiquity. The Tower is also proof of the continuity of the Atlantic route from when it was first organised by the Romans, during a large part of the Middle Ages, and through to its considerable development in the modern and contemporary eras.

#### *Integrity and Authenticity*

The architectural integrity of the property, in the sense of a structurally complete building, and its functional integrity are satisfactory. While the authenticity of the central Roman core is certain, the authenticity of the building only makes sense when judged from the point of view of a technological property that has required numerous renovations and functional adaptations.

#### *Management and protection requirements*

The conservation of the property is monitored to a good scientific level. In the final analysis, all the measures and projects presented form an acceptable management plan. The role of the Tower Management Plan Monitoring Committee needs to be upgraded by virtue of its being the coordinating authority for the management of the property.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
  - a) Clarification of the relations between the Tourism Consortium, the responsibilities of which are currently only of a tourism and commercial nature, and the Tower Management Plan Monitoring Committee, the member organisations of which indicate that it is designed to be the real coordinating authority for the management of the property; the State Party should specify how it is to operate and its working schedule;

- b) Production of a more comprehensive and more detailed management plan, to be examined by the World Heritage Committee in 2011;
- c) Indication of who will assume the scientific responsibility for the future museum and visitor centre, given that the Tourism Consortium currently has no qualified personnel;
- d) Institution of permanent monitoring of the hygrometry in the rooms associated with water infiltration and condensation phenomena, and planning of the necessary measures for ventilation and possibly limiting visits;
- e) Development and strengthening of control over urban and outer urban development in the buffer zone that are commensurate with the monumental and landscape values of the property;
- f) Provision of details about the progress on the interpretation and visitor centre.

Property	<b>Farms and Villages in Hälsingland</b>
Id. N°	<b>1282</b>
State Party	<b>Sweden</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iv)(v) + CL</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 191.

### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.28**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Farms and Villages in Hälsingland, Sweden**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
  - a) Reformulate the nomination to select a few exceptional decorated farmhouses that maintain their agricultural setting and could be said to be exemplars of the specific and local tradition of decorated farmhouses of the late 18th and 19th centuries in Hälsingland and possibly neighbouring regions;
  - b) Provide a more detailed comparative analysis of the best surviving decorated houses of the genre in order to demonstrate how the nominated ones compare to these;
  - c) Produce an overall management plan or system for the serial nomination, including emergency response procedures;
  - d) Ensure all nominated sites have legal protection for their interiors and that settings are adequately protected;
3. Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries would need to be considered by a mission to the site.

Property	<b>La Chaux-de-Fonds / Le Locle, Clock-making town planning</b>
Id. N°	<b>1302</b>
State Party	<b>Switzerland</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iii)(iv)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 202.

### Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **La Chaux-de-Fonds / Le Locle, Clock-making town planning, Switzerland**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

#### Brief Synthesis

The watchmaking urban ensemble of La Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle demonstrates outstanding universal value as these twin factory-towns constitute an exceptional example of urban ensembles entirely dedicated to a single industry. They have been constructed by and for watchmaking. They are the product of an extremely close symbiosis between socio-technical needs and responses provided by town planning choices. Watchmaking has given rise to a remarkable architectural typology in the built structure. Housing designed for home working is situated alongside owners' houses, workshops, and more recent factories, in a homogeneous and rational urban fabric that is open to the outside. The two towns bear witness to the exceptional uninterrupted continuation of a living and world-renowned watchmaking tradition, which has succeeded in coping with the socio-technical and economic crises of the contemporary world.

**Criterion (iv):** La Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle constitute a unique urban and architectural ensemble, wholly dedicated to watchmaking from the 18th century until the present day. Watchmaking space and living space co-exist in an extremely close relationship. The rational, pragmatic, and open planning of the urban space has encouraged the sustainable development of this mono-industry, as a 'factory town.'

#### Integrity and Authenticity

The integrity of the watchmaking vocation of the two towns of La Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle is total, and has remained so for more than two centuries; furthermore, this vocation is still active. It is given concrete expression in the permanence of the ordered and cumulative street plans of the first half of the 19th century and the continuity of the basic architectonic motifs of the built structure, based on a comprehensive typology from the end of the 18th century until today. The typological and environmental study of post-1930 buildings shows some important disruptions (high buildings) but above all functional and architectural continuity (factories of the 1960s, workers' housing estates) with the earlier built structure. The numerical indexes based on precise data in the evaluation of the integrity and authenticity of an urban ensemble are useful.

#### Management and protection requirements

The day-to-day management process is carried out by the Communes and their urban planning and heritage departments. The Steering Committee for the nomination dossier became the Permanent Coordination Committee for the sites in March 2008. Its role is to designate a 'site manager' and set up various working groups. It is supported by a Multi-disciplinary Group whose role is to provide scientific and professional advice. The efficiency of the urban management already in place should continue.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following point:
  - a) Careful monitoring of the construction of private garages in gardens inside the property.

Property	<b>Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal</b>
Id. N°	<b>1303</b>
State Party	<b>United Kingdom</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(i)(ii)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 212.

### Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal, United Kingdom**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

#### Brief Synthesis

The Pontcysyllte Canal is a remarkable example of the construction of a human-engineered waterway in a difficult geographical environment, at the end of the 18th century and the start of the 19th century. It required extensive and boldly conceived civil engineering works. The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct is a pioneering masterpiece of engineering and monumental architecture by the famous civil engineer Thomas Telford. It was constructed using metal arches supported by tall, slender masonry piers. The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal are early and outstanding examples of the innovations brought about by the Industrial Revolution in Britain, where they made decisive development in transport capacities possible. They bear witness to very substantial international interchanges and influences in the fields of inland waterways, civil engineering, land-use planning, and the application of iron in structural design.

**Criterion (i):** The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct is a highly innovative monumental civil engineering structure, made using metal arches supported by high, slender masonry piers. It is the first great masterpiece of the civil engineer Thomas Telford and formed the basis of his outstanding international reputation. It bears witness to the production capacities of the British ironmaking industry, which were unique at that time.

**Criterion (ii):** The intensive construction of canals in Great Britain, from the second half of the 18th century onwards, and that of the Pontcysyllte Canal in particular in a difficult region, bear witness to considerable technical interchanges and decisive progress in the design and construction of artificial waterways.

**Criterion (iv):** The Pontcysyllte Canal and its civil engineering structures bear witness to a crucial stage in the development of heavy cargo transport in order to further the Industrial Revolution. They are outstanding representatives of its new technical and monumental possibilities.

*Integrity and Authenticity*

The integrity of the waterway has been maintained in hydraulic and civil-engineering structures that have remained in their original form. However, the historic embankments, made of rubble, have raised significant problems of stability and waterproofing, particularly in the second half of the 20th century. The repairs have involved the use of technical solutions that are different from the simple initial backfills, both for structural resistance and waterproofing: concrete, steel pilings, geotextiles, etc. From the point of view of integrity, these works have made it possible to maintain the hydraulic operation of the waterway and to conserve its overall morphological characteristics. The integrity of the landscapes and the buffer zone of the property contributes to the expression of the value of the property. The property has all the elements of integrity necessary for the expression of its value, as a major historic canal of the Industrial Revolution. The few structural changes that have been made to the two large aqueducts have remained secondary, contributing to maintaining the property in use. Changes in materials have remained restricted over the history of the property. During the 20th century repairs to masonry did not always use the original types of mortar or stone. The buildings associated with the canal and its immediate environment usually achieve a good degree of authenticity.

*Management and protection requirements*

The technical and monumental management by British Waterways is satisfactory. The management plan is acceptable; it clearly defines the objectives of conservation, but it would be improved by a unified approach to the preservation of the buffer zone and the drafting of a plan for tourism development and site interpretation.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following points:
  - a) The property in its entirety should be inscribed on the Schedule of Ancient Monuments of the United Kingdom;
  - b) Protection in the buffer zone should be harmonised by the preparation of a single land-use planning document relating to the landscape and environmental protection of the property and including the various relevant regional regulations;
  - c) There should be particularly careful monitoring of the conversion project for the chemicals plant directly linked to the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and its enhancement, reporting the development of this project and the landscape options adopted, and keeping the World Heritage Committee informed

of all development projects in accordance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;

- d) In view of the large number of visitors and the probable growth in this number over future years, a thorough tourism development plan should be prepared as a section of the management plan. It should cover all issues relating to tourism, the coordination of tourism between all the property partners, and a homogeneous policy on the interpretation of the property.

**C.3.2 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee**

Property	<b>City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg</b>
Id. N°	<b>931 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Austria</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iv)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 222.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.31**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the extension of the **City of Graz – Historic Centre**, to include **Schloss Eggenberg, Austria**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
  - a) Extend the buffer zone to the road connecting the historic centre to the Castle along its entire length, through the intermediate zone urbanised in the 20th century, so as to preserve the historic link that existed between the two elements;
  - b) Strengthen the authority and broaden the scope of competence of the City of Graz Historic Centre World Heritage Coordination Bureau, which is in charge of the management plan.

Property	<b>The Causses and the Cévennes</b>
Id. N°	<b>1153 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>France</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iii)(v)(vi)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 33.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.32**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **The Causses and the Cévennes, France**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:

- a) Provide a more detailed inventory of the attributes of the property that relate to agro-pastoralism, in order to:
    - i) Justify the boundary of the property;
    - ii) Provide a basis for managing and sustaining the attributes, including processes and practices, that relate to agro-pastoralism;
  - b) Provide an overall nomination dossier that reflects the revised focus on agro-pastoralism and its manifestations;
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by a mission to the site.

Property	<b>The Triple-arch Gate at Dan</b>
Id. N°	<b>1105 Rev</b>
State Party	<b>Israel</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(i)(ii)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 43.

### Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes **The Triple-arch Gate at Dan, Israel**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (ii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

#### Brief Synthesis

The Triple-arch Gate at Dan has outstanding universal value as it bears witness to great mastery of the technique of building a true arch with a significant span (2.5 metres) during the Middle Bronze Age or slightly later. It was built using sun-dried mudbricks, with the arch bricks making partial but unquestionable use of the innovative voussoir system. In the current state of archaeological knowledge, the Triple-arch Gate at Dan constitutes a unique example of a gate with three complete arches, each with three successive arcs of brick, both for its early date and its state of conservation. Through its integration in massive fortifications, it bears witness to the importance of the move towards urbanisation in the Middle Bronze Age and to its technical advances.

**Criterion (ii):** The Triple-arch Gate at Dan bears witness to the early diffusion of the architectonic principle of the true radial arch, in the Middle East during the Middle and Late Bronze Ages, particularly in its most complete version, including voussoir bricks, for wide spans.

#### Integrity and Authenticity

The authenticity of the Triple-arch Gate at Dan is proven. However, the integrity of its sun-dried mudbrick structure raises considerable conservation problems with regard to the presentation of its outstanding universal value in a long-term perspective. A substantial conservation effort has been planned and begun by the State Party to achieve this aim. It must be continued with great determination, in view of the still imperfect state of expertise in the conservation

of such structures. This calls necessarily for a stringent conservation management plan.

#### Management and protection requirements

The legal protection in place is adequate. The site is managed by the authority of the Natural reserve of the Tel Dan Park, which is attached to the governmental organisation for nature and parks (INPA). Conservation management is conducted under the authority of the governmental antiquities organisation (IAA). The set of measures presented, forms a satisfactory management plan for the expression of the property's outstanding universal value.

4. Recommends that the State Party make sure that an exacting conservation management plan, in accordance with the best international standards for the preservation of sun-dried mudbrick architecture, is implemented;
5. Also recommends that:
  - a) In view of the fragility of the property and the rapidity of possible changes in its state of conservation, monitoring could be improved by permanent surveillance using a laser theodolite and 3D digital display;
  - b) Consideration should be given to the relationship of the nominated property, as defined in the dossier, i.e. the three-arch gate only, with the fortified and urban ensemble of the archaeological site of Tel Dan;
  - c) The continuing education of the non-scientific INPA personnel working on the nominated property should be stepped up, with regard to the conservation and preservation issues with which they are specifically concerned.

### C.3.3 Extension of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	<b>From the Great Saltworks of Salins-les-Bains to the Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans, the production of open-pan salt</b>
Id. N°	<b>203 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>France</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(i)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 230.

### Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the extension of the **Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans** to include the **Great Saltworks of Salins-les-Bains** and becomes **From the Great Saltworks of Salins-les-Bains to the Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans, the production of open-pan salt, France**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (ii) and (iv)**;

3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

*Brief Synthesis*

The saltworks in Salins-les-Bains and Arc-et-Senans demonstrate outstanding universal value in terms of the extent of the chronological timeframe during which the extraction of salt continued in Salins, certainly from the Middle Ages, and probably from prehistoric times, through to the 20th century. Spa activity has extended its use through to today. The saltworks also demonstrate outstanding universal value in terms of the specific nature of salt production in Salins-les-Bains and Arc-et-Senans, based on a technique of tapping sources of salt deep underground, the use of fire to evaporate the brine, and the 18th century innovation of the creation of a 21km pipeline to carry the brine between the two sites. The saltworks express their value as well for the exceptional architectural quality of the Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans and its participation in the movement of ideas in the Age of Enlightenment. It is testimony to a visionary architectural project of a 'model factory.' Developed and built by the architect and supervisor of saltworks in Franche-Comté and Lorraine, Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (1736–1806), Arc-et-Senans is the modern and Utopian extension of the Great Saltworks of Salins-les-Bains.

**Criterion (i):** The Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans is the first architectural complex on this scale and of this standard designed as a place of work. This is the first instance of a factory being built with the same care and concern for architectural quality as a palace or an important religious building. It is one of the rare examples of visionary architecture. The Saltworks was the heart of an Ideal City which Claude-Nicolas Ledoux imagined and designed encircling the factory. The unfinished Utopian architecture of the Saltworks still carries the full impact of its futuristic message.

**Criterion (ii):** The Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans bears witness to a fundamental cultural change in Europe at the end of the 18th century: the birth of industrial society. Besides being a perfect illustration of an entire philosophical current that swept Europe during the Age of Enlightenment, the Royal Saltworks heralded the industrial architecture that was to develop half a century later.

**Criterion (iv):** The saltworks of Salins-les-Bains and Arc-et-Senans provide an outstanding technical ensemble for the extraction and production of salt by pumping underground brine and the use of fire for its crystallisation, since at least the Middle Ages through to the 20th century, and its transport between the two sites by means of a brine pipeline in the 18th and 19th centuries.

*Integrity and Authenticity*

So far as its industrial and technical integrity is concerned, the historical enclosure of Salins-les-Bains is conserved as a distinct land area. The pumping installations and part of the saline water treatment structures (stoves) retain their integrity. The remaining above-ground buildings have been restored but without any alteration to their volume.

Changes over time mean that only fragments of the medieval complex remain, but the system governing the rapport between the production complex, the town, and the surrounding territory seems to have retained sufficient integrity. However, the disappearance of

almost all the surrounding wall, leaving just the former entrance gate standing by itself, has broken down the separation between the saltworks and the urban fabric. Similarly, the new casino undermines the integrity of the site of the Great Saltworks because of its architecture and its location in the heart of the property. The remains of the Great Saltworks of Salins-les-Bains are authentic, notably those relating to the old pumps and brine treatment, and testimonies that are very rare in Europe. The modernist constructions added for the museum and the casino have respected the authenticity of the archaeological remains and the residual old buildings.

*Management and protection requirements*

The management system of the property is adequate; it has recently been institutionalized with a joint management authority and the guarantee of a management plan being implemented.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Publishing the designation decisions by the French Historical Monuments as requested in Salins-les-Bains and for the remains of the brine pipeline;
- b) Disseminating the results of the studies and the options considered for urban traffic, parking areas, and redesignation actions for the urban centre of Salins-les-Bains, in order to foster the expression of the outstanding universal value of the property;
- c) Considering a coordinated procedure for monitoring the two components of the property;
- d) Not envisaging any new buildings or architectural changes in Salins-les-Bains as the architectural and landscape integrity has already been weakened.

Property	<b>Church of the Resurrection of Sucevița Monastery</b>
Id. N°	<b>598 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Romania</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(i)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 239.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.35**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the examination of the extension of the **Churches of Moldavia** to include the **Church of the Resurrection of Sucevița Monastery, Romania**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
  - a) Promulgate the management plan for the Painted Churches of Moldavia property, along with the section dealing with the management of Sucevița;
  - b) Establish the Coordination Committee and its local representative in Sucevița;
  - c) Define a tourism development plan for each of the properties, within the management plan, boosting tourism infrastructure and stipulating the

protection measures to be implemented within the buffer zones in relation with the tourism projects;

- d) Complete the management plan relating to the property nominated for the extension by adding a programme of planned conservation work;
  - e) Produce without delay the Regional Town Plan designed to guarantee development in the buffer zone compatible with the value of the property;
  - f) Strengthen cooperation between the partners in the management of the property: the Orthodox Church, the national, regional, and local public authorities, and private owners;
3. Recommends that the State Party ensure control of the likely increase in visitor numbers to the Monastery and the church of Sucevița.

Property	<b>Levoča and the Work of Master Paul in Spiš</b>
Id. N°	<b>620 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Slovakia</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 247.

### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.36**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the extension of **Spišský Hrad and its associated cultural monuments** to include **Levoča and the Work of Master Paul in Spiš**, to become **Levoča, Spišský Hrad, and the associated cultural monuments, Slovakia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

#### **Brief Synthesis**

The castle of Spišský Hrad, the town of Levoča, the associated sites in Spišské Podhradie, Spišská, Kapitula, and Žehra constitute a remarkable group of military, urban, political, and religious elements, of a type that was relatively common in medieval Europe, but of which almost none have survived in such a complete condition with equivalent integrity. Levoča, Spišský Hrad, and the associated cultural monuments is one of the most extensive groups of military, urban, and religious buildings from the late Middle Ages and early Renaissance in Eastern Europe, the Romanesque and Gothic architecture of which has remained remarkably intact in Spišský Hrad, Spišské Podhradie, Spišská, Kapitula, and Žehra, together with the urban plan of Levoča. It is a group belonging to the same Saxon colonial settlement in the Middle Ages, of which it illustrates the material and cultural successes. It testifies to its role as a political, religious, and cultural centre of the first order over a long time-span in Eastern Europe.

**Criterion (iv):** Levoča, Spišský Hrad and the associated cultural monuments of Spišské Podhradie, Spišska Kapitula, and Zehra, extended to Levoča and the works of Master Paul in Spiš, constitute an

outstanding example of a remarkably well preserved and authentic group of buildings which is characteristic of medieval settlement in Eastern Europe, in its military, political, religious, mercantile, and cultural functions.

#### **Integrity and Authenticity**

The Romanesque and Gothic architecture of Spišský Hrad and its associated cultural monuments, one of the most extensive groups of 13th and 14th century military, political, and religious buildings in Eastern Europe, has remained remarkably intact. The degree of authenticity of the property is satisfactory. Special attention should, however, be given to the quality of the maintenance and restoration work on the private buildings of Levoča.

#### **Management and protection requirements**

The protection of the property and the management plan and its practical organization are adequate. However, they need to be strengthened and improved in certain respects and the management plan needs to be published.

4. Recommends that the State Party publish the management plan for the whole of the property and providing a copy in one of the two working languages of the Convention as soon as it is available;
5. Also recommends as regards Levoča that:
  - a) Special attention should be paid to monitoring the atmosphere in St Jacob's Church, because of the fragile state of conservation of the polychromatic wooden works of Master Paul, and if necessary to providing ventilation and regulating visits;
  - b) Consolidation of financial resources is needed for the works required to renovate and maintain St Jacob's Church;
  - c) The traffic and transport plan should be strengthened, in order to ensure better expression of the outstanding universal value of the property and improved conditions for visitors;
  - d) The tourist accommodation inside the property and the buffer zone should be analysed, and that specific directives should be considered to control its development and recommend rules of good practice;
  - e) In connection with the management plan the policy for receiving visitors and for the economic development and interpretation of the property should be made more specific;
  - f) The municipal fire-fighting plan should be strengthened by means of a detailed intervention scheme for the historic town.



## C.4 LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

### C.4.1 New Nominations

Property	<b>Gold Route in Paraty and its landscape</b>
Id. N°	<b>1308</b>
State Party	<b>Brazil</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(ii)(iv)(v) + CL</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 257.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.37**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Gold Route in Paraty and its landscape, Brazil**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
  - a) Explore the possibility of a wider nomination to reflect the overall Gold Route and its associated settlements, buildings, mines and landscape and the profound impact this route had on the culture, economics and politics of South America and Europe;
3. Considers that any revised nomination with revised boundaries would need to be considered by a mission to the site.

Property	<b>Sacred City of Caral-Supe</b>
Id. N°	<b>1269</b>
State Party	<b>Peru</b>
Criteria proposed by State Party	<b>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 265.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.38**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Sacred City of Caral-Supe, Peru**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

##### *Brief Synthesis*

The Sacred City of Caral-Supe is the birthplace of civilisation in the Americas. As a fully developed socio-political state, it is remarkable for its complexity and its impact on developing settlements throughout the Supe Valley and beyond. Its early use of the quipu as a recording device is considered of great significance. The design of both the architectural and spatial components of the city is masterful, and the monumental platform mounds and recessed circular courts are powerful and influential expressions of a consolidated state.

**Criterion (ii):** Caral is the best representation of Late Archaic architecture and town planning in ancient Peruvian civilisation. The platform mounds, sunken circular courts, and urban plan, which developed over centuries, influenced nearby settlements and subsequently a large part of the Peruvian coast.

**Criterion (iii):** Within the Supe Valley, the cradle of civilisation in the Americas, Caral is the most highly-developed and complex example of settlement within the civilisation's formative period (the Late Archaic period).

**Criterion (iv):** Caral is impressive in terms of the design and complexity of its architectural and spatial elements, especially its monumental earthen platform mounds and sunken circular courts, features that were to dominate a large part of the Peruvian coast for many centuries.

##### *Integrity and Authenticity*

Caral is remarkably intact, largely because of its early abandonment and late discovery. Once abandoned, it appears to have been occupied only twice and then not systematically: once in the so-called Middle Formative or Early Horizon, about 1000 B.C.; and once in the States and Lordships period, between 900 and 1440 A.D. Since both these settlements were on the outskirts of the city, they did not disturb the ancient architectural structures. In addition, since the site lacked gold and silver finds, there was little looting. The site has no modern permanent constructions in its immediate surroundings (except for tourism facilities built from local materials). It is part of a cultural and natural landscape of great beauty, relatively untouched by development. Most development has occurred in low valley areas near Lima (to the south of the site). The middle Supe Valley, where the site is located, is an area dedicated to non-industrialised agriculture. There is little argument about the authenticity of the site. Radiocarbon analysis carried out by the Caral-Supe Special Archaeological Project (PEACS) at the Caral site confirms that the development of the site can be located in time between the years 3000 to 1800 B.C. and, more specifically, to the Late Archaic Period.

##### *Management and protection requirements*

The management system in place is adequate, and a recently modified Management Plan (as of late 2008) has been implemented. The modified plan includes regulations to guarantee the preservation and conservation of the property.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following points:
  - a) Clarifying the acceptable level(s) of intervention for consolidating archaeological structures and once clarified, developing detailed guidelines for such intervention(s);
  - b) Providing further information on the timetable for the burial or reburial of quincha (wattle-and-daub) architecture and regarding the decision-making process as to which buildings and structures should remain exposed for visitors and the basis for such decision-making.

III. Examination of minor boundary modifications of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the world Heritage List

Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by IUCN and ICOMOS to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (22- 30 June 2009)

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.		Recomm.	Pp
<b>NATURAL PROPERTIES</b>					
Peru	Manú National Park	402	Bis	OK	26
<b>MIXED NATURAL AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES</b>					
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Natural and Cultural Heritage of Ohrid Region	99	Bis	OK - OK	26
<b>CULTURAL PROPERTIES</b>					
Algeria	Tipasa	193	Bis	R	26
China	Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa	707	Quarter	R	28
Finland	Old Rauma	582	Bis	OK	28
France	Chartres Cathedral	81	Bis	OK	28
Germany	Aachen Cathedral	3	Bis	NA	28
Germany	Hanseatic City of Lübeck	272	Bis	OK	29
Germany	Völklingen Ironworks	687	Bis	R	29
Spain	Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches	348	Ter	R	29
Tunisia	Amphitheatre of El Jem	38	Bis	R	27
Tunisia	Kairouan	499	Bis	NA	27
Tunisia	Medina of Sousse	498	Bis	R	27
Tunisia	Medina of Tunis	36	Bis	R	27
Tunisia	Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis	332	Ter	R	28

**KEY**

R	Recommended for referral
OK	Approval Recommended of a modification
NA	Not approved modification

## A. NATURAL PROPERTIES

### A.1 LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

Property	<b>Manú National Park</b>
Id. N°	<b>402 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Peru</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 73.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.39**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Manú National Park, Peru**, in order to rationalize the property boundaries so that they include the entire Manú National Park, and considers that this minor modification will enhance the integrity and protection of the property, and facilitate its more effective management;
3. Encourages the State Party to enhance its efforts to implement the management regime in place for Manú National Park within the extended property and to manage the lands adjacent to the property to guarantee the conservation of its values and integrity from threats arising from outside its boundaries;
4. Takes note of the reported pressures on the existing World Heritage property that have been reported through the evaluation of this minor modification;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2010**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and the threats to its Outstanding Universal Value and integrity, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session in 2010.

## B. MIXED PROPERTIES

### B.1 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

Property	<b>Natural and Cultural Heritage of Ohrid Region</b>
Id. N°	<b>99 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</b>

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2009, page 109.

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 1.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.40**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B, WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B2,

2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of the **Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, on the basis of natural criteria;
3. Encourages the States Parties of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania to cooperate towards the preparation of a new nomination for a transboundary extension of the property to include the Albanian part of Lake Ohrid and its watershed, in order to strengthen the values and integrity of the property;
4. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of the **Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, on the basis of cultural criteria;
5. Notes that negotiations have been initiated with the State Party of Albania on the issue of a possible transboundary nomination of Lake Ohrid.
6. Considers that such a transboundary nomination should be for a mixed property, as is the existing property, and therefore urges consideration of the cultural aspects of the Albanian lake shore.

## C. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

### C.1 ARAB STATES

Property	<b>Tipasa</b>
Id. N°	<b>193 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Algeria</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 12.

#### **Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.41**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Tipasa, Algeria**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
  - a) Revise the boundary of the proposed buffer zone to include the port area;
  - b) Provide details of the status of the buffer zone and what protection it will afford the inscribed property as well as what protection will be given to archaeological remains associated with those in the property;
  - c) Clarify whether the Kbor er Roumia will be provided with a buffer zone.

Property	<b>Amphitheatre of El Jem</b>
Id. N°	<b>38 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Tunisia</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 14.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.42**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed buffer zones for the **Amphitheatre of El Jem, Tunisia**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
  - a) Provide information on the institutional arrangements and regulatory measures to manage and control development within the proposed buffer zone.

Property	<b>Kairouan</b>
Id. N°	<b>499 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Tunisia</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 17.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.43**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Decides not to approve the minor modification of the boundaries **Kairouan, Tunisia**;
3. Refers the examination of the proposed buffer zones for **Kairouan, Tunisia**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
  - a) Review the existing proposal to delineate a buffer zone so as to ensure the proper conservation and protection of the Property. The buffer zone should also seek to integrate the three components of the World Heritage property;
  - b) Provide information on the criteria for defining the buffer zone, existing regulations and measures to secure protection and arrangements for effective management.

Property	<b>Medina of Sousse</b>
Id. N°	<b>498 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Tunisia</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 16.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.44**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed buffer zones for the **Medina of Sousse, Tunisia**, back to the State Party to allow it to:

- a) Consider the enlargement of the buffer zone so as to effectively and adequately conserve and protect the property. The State Party may wish to extend the buffer zone to 200m beyond the ramparts, where possible, thus following the requirements of the Heritage regulations and the listing of the ramparts as "monument historique" (decree of 25 January 1922);
- b) Precisely identified regulatory measures to mitigate the impact of interventions at historic monuments and of new developments on the integrity of the property. Intersectorial management arrangements should also be explored to ensure the implementation of said regulations by all stakeholders involved in the conservation and management of the property.

Property	<b>Medina of Tunis</b>
Id. N°	<b>36 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Tunisia</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 13.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.45**

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed buffer zones for the **Medina of Tunis, Tunisia**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
  - a) Clarify the areas of the proposed property boundary and that of the buffer zone in relation to those provided with map of 1984 showing 7 areas surrounded by an "area of environment";
  - b) Review the existing proposal to delineate a buffer zone so as to ensure the proper conservation and protection of the property, taking into consideration its values and its integration with the setting;
  - c) Provide information on how the proposed area will be managed and the regulatory measures foreseen for the buffer zone. Information on how these measures articulate with other planning tools for the place and the mechanisms for implementation should be provided;
  - d) Consider requesting a mission to the property to consider the proposed boundaries in conjunction with the retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, when completed.

Property	<b>Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis</b>
Id. N°	<b>332 Ter</b>
State Party	<b>Tunisia</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 15.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.46**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed buffer zones for the **Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis, Tunisia**, back to the State Party to allow it to:
  - a) Clearly delineate an area that promotes the integration between the two components of the inscribed serial property to adequately protect and conserve the property. Current land uses and cadastral plans should be considered for the delimitation of the buffer zone;
  - b) Provide information regarding the administrative and regulatory measures for the buffer zone as well the prescribed policies for its management.

**C.2 ASIA / PACIFIC**

Property	<b>Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa</b>
Id. N°	<b>707 Quater</b>
State Party	<b>China</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 30.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.47**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed minor modification to the boundary of the **Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa, China**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
  - a) Reconsider to supplement the delineation of information provided on the property and the buffer zone for the Potala Palace, to bring the boundaries in line with the 1993 nomination map;
  - b) Bring the buffer zone for Johkang Temple in line with that shown in the nomination file;
  - c) Bring the buffer zone for Norbulinka in line with that shown in the nomination file;
  - d) Provide a scaled map of the three buffer zones;
  - e) Provide details of height restrictions for the buffer zones, related to the protected vision corridors;
  - f) Submit, when completed, a copy of the revised Urban Plan for Lhasa.

**C.3 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA**

Property	<b>Old Rauma</b>
Id. N°	<b>582 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Finland</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 52.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.48**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the minor modification to the boundaries of the Buffer zone for **Old Rauma, Finland**;
3. Recommends that the State Party clarify whether the proposed buffer zone includes all remnants of Old Rauma's original canal system, and to provide information on this (such as a map showing the original canal system) and its relationship to the harbour;
4. Also recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
  - a) The designation of viewpoints within and outside the buffer zone from which view corridors will be protected in the case of development within the buffer zone;
  - b) The development of a comprehensive Management Plan to cover the nominated area, the buffer zone, and view corridors from any designated locations outside the buffer zone, such as the approach to Old Rauma from the harbour.

Property	<b>Chartres Cathedral</b>
Id. N°	<b>81 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>France</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 54.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.49**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the minor modification to the boundaries of the Buffer zone for the **Chartres Cathedral, France**.

Property	<b>Aachen Cathedral</b>
Id. N°	<b>3 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Germany</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 55.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.50**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,

2. Decides not to approve the proposed minor modification to the boundary of the **Aachen Cathedral, Germany**, and considers that the current proposal has a significant impact on the extent of the property and affects its outstanding universal value;
3. Decides not to approve the proposed name change from Aachen Cathedral to Aachen Cathedral with the Carolingian Palace Complex.

Property	<b>Hanseatic City of Lübeck</b>
Id. N°	<b>272 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Germany</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 57.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.51**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the minor modification to the boundaries of the Buffer zone for the **Hanseatic City of Lübeck, Germany**;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
  - a) The Management Plan currently being prepared for the World Heritage Site should be comprehensive and cover the nominated areas, the buffer zone and the view corridors from the designated locations outside the buffer zone;
  - b) Information should be provided on the archaeological remains and urban area within the buffer zone, particularly in relation to the bastion fortifications, which make an important contribution to the understanding of the power and historic role of the Hansa.

Property	<b>Völklingen Ironworks</b>
Id. N°	<b>687 Bis</b>
State Party	<b>Germany</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 59.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.52**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed minor modification to the boundary of the **Völklingen Ironworks, Germany**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to provide:
  - a) Descriptions of the ore silo, timber yard, slag granulation basins and remains of the benzene plant to justify how they are attributes of the outstanding universal value of the property;
  - b) Details of the protection and state of conservation of these additional areas and how they will be integrated into the management plan;
  - c) The area of the proposed extension to the property;

- d) Details of the proposed buffer zone, including how it will provide protection for the property.

Property	<b>Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches</b>
Id. N°	<b>348 Ter</b>
State Party	<b>Spain</b>

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book Addendum, May 2009, page 60.

**Draft Decision: 33 COM 8B.53**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-09/33.COM/8B and WHC-09/33.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for the **Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches, Spain**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to finalize the management plan for the property.

#### IV. Record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee

Of the 37 properties being discussed, 22 are serial proposals containing a total of 130 new component parts.

A total of 1.3 million hectares is proposed for inscription, of which the majority (62%) are for natural sites, although numerically natural and mixed sites represent only 22% of the 37 nominations being discussed.

The following table displays the relevant figures for the last seven years:

Session	Number of properties proposed (including extensions)	Ratio of Natural and Mixed to Cultural properties	Total hectares proposed for inscription	Ratio of Natural and Mixed to Cultural properties	Number of serial nominations (including extensions)
27 COM (2003)	45	33% N/M - 66% C	7.8 mil. ha	94.6% N/M - 5.4% C	22
28 COM (2004)	48	25% N/M - 75% C	6.7 mil. ha	94.4% N/M - 5.6% C	18
29 COM (2005)	47	30% N/M - 70% C	4.5 mil. ha	97.9% N/M - 2.1% C	22
30 COM (2006)	37	27% N/M - 73% C	5.1 mil. ha	81.9% N/M - 18.1% C	16
31 COM (2007)	45	29% N/M - 71% C	2.1 mil ha	88.5% N/M - 11.5% C	17
32 COM (2008)	47	28% N/M - 72% C	5.4 mil ha	97% N/M - 3 % C	21
33 COM (2009)	37	22% N/M - 78% C	1.3 mil ha	62% N/M - 38 % C	22

The tables below present the information in two parts:

- A. a table of the total surface area of the property and any buffer zone proposed, together with the geographic coordinates of each site's approximate centre point; and
- B. a set of separate tables presenting the component parts of each of the 22 proposed serial properties.

##### A. Physical attributes of properties proposed for inscription at the 33rd session

A row surrounded by a box indicates a serial nomination, whose details may be found in Table B.

-- = property has no buffer zone  
ng = information not given

State Party		ID N	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
<b>NATURAL PROPERTIES</b>					
Germany / Netherlands	The Wadden Sea	1314	1751.783 ha	--	See serial property table
Italy	The Dolomites	1237 Rev	135910.937 ha	98511.934 ha	See serial property table
Philippines	Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (as an extension of the <i>Tubbataha Reef Marine Park</i> )	653 Bis	130028 ha	--	See serial property table
Republic of Korea	Korean Cretaceous Dinosaur Coast	1320	123.6 ha	975.6 ha	See serial property table
Russian Federation	Lena Pillars Nature Park	1299	484970 ha	868000 ha	See serial property table
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed</b>		<b>752784.3 ha</b>	<b>967487.5 ha</b>	
<b>MIXED PROPERTIES</b>					
China	Mount Wutai	1279	18415 ha	42 312 ha	See serial property table
Croatia	Lonjsko Polje Nature Park – A Living Landscape and the Floodplain Ecosystem of the Central Sava Basin	1311	51136.42 ha	130360 ha	N45 21 43 E16 50 02*
Republic of Moldova	The Cultural landscape Orheiul Vechi	1307	4472 ha	2451 ha	N47 18 20 E28 58 30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed</b>		<b>74023.42 ha</b>	<b>175123 ha</b>	

State Party		ID N	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
	<b>CULTURAL PROPERTIES</b>				
Argentina, Belgium, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland	The Architectural and Urban Work of Le Corbusier	1321	33.725 ha	1673.82 ha	See serial property table
Austria	City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg	931 Bis	91.097 ha	222.977 ha	See serial property table
Belarus	Tangible Spiritual Heritage of St. Euphrosyne of Polotsk	1316	3.1 ha	258 ha	See serial property table
Belgium	Stoclet House	1298	0.86 ha	21.84 ha	N50 50 06 E4 24 58*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Cultural property of the historic town of Jajce	1294	27.68 ha	112.79 ha	N44 20 25 E17 16 12*
Brazil	Gold Route in Paraty and its landscape	1308	135.28 ha	102157.08 ha	See serial property table
Burkina Faso	The Ruins of Loropéni	1225 rev	1.1130 ha	278.40 ha	N 10 15 W 3 35
Cape Verde	Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande	1310	209.1 ha	1795.6 ha	N14 54 54.5 W 23 36 18.7
China	Historic monuments of Mount Songshan	1305	825 ha	3438.1 ha	See serial property table
Côte d'Ivoire	Historic town of Grand-Bassam	1322	98.4 ha	320.44 ha	See serial property table
Czech Republic / Slovakia	Sites of Great Moravia: Slavonic Fortified Settlement at Mikulčice – Church of St Margaret of Antioch at Kopčany	1300	173.8 ha	389.3 ha	See serial property table
France	The Causses and the Cévennes	1153 rev	476400 ha	162600 ha	N 44 07 25 E 3 34 34**
France	From the Great Saltworks of Salins-les-Bains to the Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans, the production of open-pan salt (Extension to the Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans)	203 Bis	10.48 ha	584.94 ha	See serial property table
Germany	Schwetzingen – A Prince Elector's Summer Residence – Garden Design and Freemasonic Allusions	1281	78.23 ha	324.54 ha	N49 23 01 E8 34 05
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System. Bridges, dams, canals, buildings and watermills from ancient time to present	1315	240.415 ha	1572.201 ha	N32 01 7 E48 50 9
Israel	The Triple-arch Gate at Dan	1105 rev	0.48 ha	37.2 ha	N33 14 52 E35 39 16*
Italy	<i>Italia Langobardorum</i> . Places of power and worship (568-774 a.D.)	1318	13.13 ha	206.87 ha	See serial property table
Kyrgyzstan	Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain	1230 rev	112 ha	4788 ha	N40 31 52 E72 46 58
Mexico / Slovenia / Spain	The Mercury and Silver Binomial on the <i>Intercontinental Camino Real</i> . Almadén, Idrija and San Luis Potosí	1313	174.45 ha	1814.09 ha	See serial property table
Pakistan	Mehrgarh, Rehman Dheri and Harappa as an extension to the Indus Valley Civilization Sites (Extension to the Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro)	138 Bis	405.01 ha	97.66 ha	See serial property table
Peru	Sacred City of Caral-Supe	1269	626.36 ha	14620.31 ha	S10 53 30 W77 31 17*
Republic of Korea	Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty	1319	1756.9 ha	4251.7 ha	See serial property table
Romania	Church of the Resurrection of Sucevița Monastery (Extension to the Churches of Moldavia)	598 Bis	470 ha	35 ha	N47 46 42 E25 42 46
Slovakia	Levoča and the Work of Master Paul in Spiš (Extension to Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments)	620 Bis	1 351.225 ha	12 580.678 ha	See serial property table
Spain	Tower of Hercules	1312	86.31 ha	142.49 ha	N43 23 09 W8 24 23*
Sri Lanka	Seruwila Mangala Raja Maha Viharaya (Extension of the Sacred City of Kandy)	450 Bis	21043 ha	126667 ha	See serial property table
Sweden	Farms and Villages in Hälsingland	1282	109.44 ha	2127.96 ha	See serial property table
Switzerland	La Chaux-de-Fonds/Le Locle, Clock-making town planning	1302	283.9 ha	4487.7 ha	See serial property table
United Kingdom	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	1303	105 ha	4145 ha	N 52 58 13 W3 5 16*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed</b>		<b>504865.485 ha</b>	<b>451751.686 ha</b>	

\* Coordinates have been adjusted

\*\* a center point has been taken inside the area specified in the submission file



## B. Serial properties to be examined by the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee

Serial components names are listed in the language in which they have been submitted by the State Party.

### Natural Properties

<b>Germany / Netherlands</b>				
<b>N 1314</b> The Wadden Sea				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1314-001	Key Planning Decision (PKB) Wadden Sea Part I	248.883 ha	--	N53 23 27 E05 39 57
1314-002	Key Planning Decision (PKB) Wadden Sea Part II	779 ha	--	N53 22 00 E06 53 47
1314-003	Key Planning Decision (PKB) Wadden Sea Part III / National Park Wadden Sea Niedersachsen, part I	8.875 ha	--	N53 16 31 E07 09 49
1314-004	National Park Wadden Sea Niedersachsen, part II	166.650 ha	--	N53 41 44 E07 19 57
1314-005	National Park Wadden Sea Niedersachsen, part III	49.134 ha	--	N53 37 40 E08 15 50
1314-006	National Park Wadden Sea Niedersachsen, part IV	59.627 ha	--	N53 50 48 E08 26 01
1314-007	National Park Wadden Sea Schleswig-Holstein	439.614 ha	--	N53 31 43 E08 33 22
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1751.783 ha</b>	--	

<b>Italy</b>				
<b>N 1237 Rev</b> The Dolomites				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1237rev-001	Pelmo-Nuvolau	4581.756 ha	4048.334 ha	N46 26 52 E12 6 49*
1237rev-002	Marmolada	2207.610 ha	577.973 ha	N46 25 54 E 11 51 23*
1237rev-003	Pale di San Martino San Lucano – Dolomiti Bellunesi – Vette Feltrine	29401.708 ha	26648.757 ha	N46 14 51 E11 59 39*
1237rev-004	Dolomiti Friulane /Dolomitis Furlanis e d'Oltre Piave	19233.967 ha	27843.432 ha	N46 20 48 E12 30 13*
1237rev-005	Dolomiti Settentroniali / Nördliche DolomitenCadorine, Sett Sass	52252.031 ha	26860.222 ha	N46 36 47 E12 9 47*
1237rev-006	Puez-Odle / Puez-Geisler / Pöz-Odles	7834.938 ha	2896.884 ha	N46 36 13 E11 48 24*
1237rev-007	Sciliar-Catinaccio / Schlern – Rosengarten – Latemar	8991.473 ha	4887.707 ha	N46 27 16 E11 36 10*
1237rev-008	Rio delle Foglie/Bletterbach	271.610 ha	547.428 ha	N46 21 37 E11 25 14*
1237rev-009	Dolomiti di Brenta	11135.844 ha	4201.197 ha	N46 9 51 E10 54 9*
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>135910.937 ha</b>	<b>98511.934 ha</b>	

\* Coordinates have been adjusted

<b>Republic of Korea</b>				
<b>N 1320</b> Korean Cretaceous Dinosaur Coast				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1320-001	Haenam Tracksite	63.0 ha	301.1 ha	N34 34 58 E126 24 49
1320-002	Hwasun Tracksite	3.3 ha	21.7 ha	N35 10 00 E127 05 15
1320-003	Boseong Eggsite	18.5 ha	79.1 ha	N34 41 30 E127 10 39
1320-004	Yeosu Tracksite	19.0 ha	531.8 ha	N34 34 45 E127 31 38
1320-005	Goseong tracksite	19.8 ha	41.9 ha	N34 53 55 E128 08 42
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>123.6 ha</b>	<b>975.6 ha</b>	

<b>Russian Federation</b>				
<b>N 1299</b> Lena Pillars Nature Park				

Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1299-001	Sinyaya cluster	80970 ha	--	N61 25 E126 50*
1299-002	Buotama cluster	404000 ha	868000 ha	N61 00 E127 50*
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>484970 ha</b>	<b>868000 ha</b>	

\*a center point has been taken inside the area specified in the submission file

### Natural Properties - extensions

<b>Philippines</b>				
<b>N 653 Bis</b> Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (as an extension of the <i>Tubbataha Reef Marine Park</i> )				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
653-001	Tubbataha Reef Marine Park – inscribed 1993	33200 ha	--	N08 58 E120 00
653bis-002	Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park	96828 ha	--	N08 57 12 E119 52 03
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>130028 ha</b>	<b>--</b>	

### Mixed Properties

<b>China</b>				
<b>CN 1279</b> Mount Wutai				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1279 - 001	Taihuai	17946 ha	41337 ha	N39 01 50 E113 33 48
1279 - 002	Foguang Temple	469 ha	975 ha	N38 52 56 E113 20 58
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>18415 ha</b>	<b>42312 ha</b>	

### Cultural Properties

<b>Argentina, Belgium, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland</b>				
<b>C 1321</b> The Architectural and Urban Work of Le Corbusier				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1321-001	Maison du Weissenhof-Siedlung / Allemagne	0.1165 ha	33.6213 ha	N48 47 59 E9 10 39
1321-002	Maison du Docteur Curutchet / Argentine	0.027 ha	1.159 ha	S34 54 40 W57 56 29
1321-003	Maison Guiette / Belgique	0.027 ha	3.113 ha	N51 11 01 E4 23 35
1321-004	Maison La Roche et Jeanneret / France	0.041 ha	82.796 ha	N48 51 7 E2 15 55
1321-005	Cité-Frugès / France	2.184 ha	26.541 ha	N44 47 56 W0 38 52
1321-006	Maison Cook / France	0.026 ha	151.754 ha	N48 50 50 E2 14 33
1321-007	Villa Savoye et maison du gardien type CIAM / France	1.038 ha	299.497 ha	N48 55 27 E2 1 43
1321-008	Cité de refuge de l'Armée du salut / France	0.18 ha	87.937 ha	N48 49 36 E2 22 37
1321-009	Pavillon suisse à la Cité Universitaire / France	0.066 ha	26.127 ha	N48 49 5 E2 20 32
1321-010	Immeuble locatif à la Porte Molitor / France	0.032 ha	83.59 ha	N48 50 36 E2 15 5
1321-011	Unité d'habitation à Marseille / France	3.706 ha	112.394 ha	N43 15 41 E5 23 46
1321-012	La Manufacture à Saint-Dié / France	0.766 ha	111.646 ha	N48 17 27 E6 57 1
1321-013	Chapelle Notre-Dame-du-Haut / France	2.749 ha	234.508 ha	N47 42 16 E6 37 15
1321-014	Cabanon de le Corbusier / France	0.127 ha	83.590 ha	N43 45 35 E7 27 48
1321-015	Maisons Jaoul / France	0.099 ha	82.556 ha	N48 52 48 E2 15 14
1321-016	Couvent Sainte-Marie-de-la-Tourette / France	13.166 ha	77.314 ha	N45 49 10 E4 37 25
1321-017	Site Le Corbusier de Firmy-Vert / France	6.782 ha	81.523 ha	N45 22 59 E4 17 17
1321-018	Musée National des Beaux-Arts de l'Occident Etablissement principal / Japon	0.16 ha	83 ha	N35 71 53 E139 77 59
1321-019	Maison Jeanneret-Perret / Suisse	1.06 ha	2.08 ha	N47 6 22 E6 48 56
1321-020	Maison Schwob / Suisse	0.1623 ha	2.98 ha	N47 5 58 E6 49 0
1321-021	Petite Maison au bord du lac Léman / Suisse	1.06 ha	3.104 ha	N46 28 6 E6 49 45

1321-022	Immeuble Clarté / Suisse	0.15 ha	2.99 ha	N46 12 0 E6 9 23
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>33.7248 ha</b>	<b>1673.82 ha</b>	

<b>Belarus</b>				
<b>C 1316</b>	Tangible Spiritual Heritage of St. Euphrosyne of Polotsk			
<b>Serial ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Buffer zone</b>	<b>Centre point coordinates</b>
1316-001	St. Sophia Cathedral	2.8 ha	218 ha	E28 45 38 N55 29 11
1316-002	Saviour Transfiguration Church	0.3 ha	40 ha	E28 46 58 N55 30 15
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3.1 ha</b>	<b>258 ha</b>	

<b>Brazil</b>					
<b>C 1308</b>	Gold Route in Paraty and its landscape				
<b>Serial ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Marine Buffer zone</b>	<b>Terrestrial Buffer zone</b>	<b>Centre point coordinates</b>
1308-001	Gold Route	105.24 ha	ng	ng	S 23 11 56 W44 48 54*
1308-002	Historic Centre	18.14 ha	ng	ng	S 23 13 08 W44 42 46*
1308-003	Defensor Perpetuo Fort	11.90 ha	ng	ng	S 23 12 45 W 44 42 45*
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>135.28 ha</b>	<b>92658.17 ha</b>	<b>9498.91 ha</b>	

\* Coordinates have been adjusted

<b>China</b>					
<b>C 1305</b>	Historic monuments of Mount Songshan				
<b>Serial ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Buffer zone</b>	<b>Centre point coordinates</b>	
1305-001	Taishi Que Gates, Zhongue Temple	372.3 ha	496.3 ha	N34 27 31 E113 04 03	
1305-002	Shaoshi Que Gates	84 ha	222.4 ha	N34 29 34 E112 58 37	
1305-003	Qimu Que Gates	40.4 ha	108.9 ha	N34 28 26 E113 02 28	
1305-004	Songye Temple Pagoda	33.4 ha	47.9 ha	N34 30 05 E113 00 57	
1305-005	Architectural Complex of Shaolin Temple (Kernel Compound, Chuzu Temple, Pagoda Forest)	182.6 ha	1939.6 ha	N34 30 26 E112 56 07	
1305-006	Huishan Temple	68.2 ha	373 ha	N34 29 36 E112 59 55	
1305-007	Songyang Academy of Classical Learning	27.8 ha	115.4 ha	N34 28 55 E113 01 37	
1305-008	Observatory	16.3 ha	134.6 ha	N34 23 58 E113 08 28	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>825 ha</b>	<b>3438.1 ha</b>		

<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>					
<b>C 1322</b>	Historic town of Grand-Bassam				
<b>Serial ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Buffer zone</b>	<b>Centre point coordinates</b>	
1322-001	La ville historique	98 ha	307 ha	N5 11 45 W3 44 11*	
1322-002	Le phare	0.4 ha	13.44 ha	N51 2 18 W3 43 54*	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>98.4 ha</b>	<b>320.44 ha</b>		

\* Coordinates have been adjusted

<b>Czech Republic / Slovakia</b>					
<b>C 1300</b>	Sites of Great Moravia: Slavonic Fortified Settlement at Mikulčice – Church of St Margaret of Antioch at Kopčany				
<b>Serial ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Buffer zone</b>	<b>Centre point coordinates</b>	
1230-001	Slavonic Fortified Settlement at Mikulčice – Czech Republic	118.5 ha	275.1 ha	N48 48 15 E17 05 15	

1230-002	Church of St Margaret of Antioch at Kopčany - Slovakia	55.3 ha	114.2 ha	N48 47 46 E17 06 31*
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>173.8 ha</b>	<b>389.3 ha</b>	

\* Coordinates have been adjusted

<b>Italy</b>				
<b>C 1318</b>				
<i>Italia Langobardorum. Places of power and worship (568-774 A.D.)</i>				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1318-001	The Gastaldaga area with the so-called Tempietto Longobardo and the Episcopal complex	1.09 ha	20.83 ha	N46 05 39 E13 25 59
1318-002	The monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia	2.74 ha	84.13 ha	N45 32 20 E10 13 47
1318-003	The Castrum area with Torba Tower and the church outside the walls, Santa Maria foris portas	8.05 ha	36.92 ha	N45 00 06 E9 27 11
1318-004	The Basilica of San Salvatore	0.08 ha	19.47 ha	N42 44 31 E12 44 36
1318-005	The Clitunno Tempietto	0.01 ha	1.20 ha	N42 50 32 E12 45 25
1318-006	The Santa Sofia complex	0.40 ha	27.50 ha	N41 07 50 E14 46 53
1318-007	The Sanctuary of San Michele	0.31 ha	16.82 ha	N41 42 30 E15 57 15
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13.13 ha</b>	<b>206.87 ha</b>	

<b>Mexico / Slovenia / Spain</b>				
<b>C 1313</b>				
<i>The Mercury and Silver Binomial on the Intercontinental Camino Real. Almadén, Idrija and San Luis Potosí</i>				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1313-001	Almadén - Spain	49.67 ha	1117 ha	N38 46 31 W4 50 20*
1313-002	Idrija – Old Town - Slovenia	47.33 ha		N46 00 08 E14 01 39
1313-003	Idrija – Smelting Plant - Slovenia	0.6 ha		N46 00 26 E14 02 07
1313-004	Idrija – Kamšt water pump with the Rake water channel and Kobilica dam - Slovenia	1.33 ha	563.60 ha	N45 59 56 E14 02 14
1313-005	Idrija – Joseph's Shaft - Slovenia	0.28 ha		N45 59 55 E14 02 12
1313-006	Gorenja Kanomilja – Kanomilja or Ovcjak Water Barrier - Slovenia	0.71 ha	--	N46 01 04 E13 56 22
1313-007	Vojsko – Idrija Water Barrier - Slovenia	1.21 ha	--	N46 00 10 E13 55 12
1313-008	Idrijska Bela – Putrih's Water Barrier on the Belca creek - Slovenia	0.49 ha	--	N45 58 34 E13 56 01
1313-009	Idrijska Bela – Belca Water Barrier on the Belca creek (or Brus's Water Barrier) - Slovenia	2.49 ha	--	N45 58 13 E13 57 08
1313-010	San Luis Potosi - Mexico	70.34 ha	133.49	N22 09 02 W100 58 36*
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>174.45 ha</b>	<b>1814.09 ha</b>	

\* Coordinates have been adjusted

<b>Republic of Korea</b>				
<b>C 1319</b>				
<i>Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty</i>				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1319-001	Donggureung Cluster	196.6 ha	384.6 ha	N37 37 30 E127 07 52
1319-002	Hongyureung Cluster	121.1 ha	360 ha	N37 37 51 E127 12 44
1319-003	Sareung Cluster	16 ha	197.3 ha	N37 38 24 E127 12 35
1319-004	Gwangneung Cluster	105.9 ha	318.6 ha	N37 45 11 E127 10 35
1319-005	Yeongneung Cluster	200.8 ha	426.9 ha	N37 18 27 E127 36 10
1319-006	Jangneung Cluster	356.3 ha	437.4 ha	N37 11 50 E128 27 10
1319-007	Seolleung Cluster	24 ha	20.7 ha	N37 30 31 E127 02 44
1319-008	Heolleung Cluster	63 ha	128.1 ha	N37 27 57 E127 04 58
1319-009	Taereung Cluster	104.8 ha	121.8 ha	N37 38 05 E127 05 49
1319-010	Jeongneung Cluster	29.7 ha	27.5 ha	N37 36 08 E127 00 20
1319-011	Uireung Cluster	23 ha	52.9 ha	N37 36 12 E127 03 24

1319-012	Seooreung Cluster	183.3 ha	349.6 ha	N37 38 08 E126 53 40
1319-013	Seosamreung Cluster	13.3 ha	178.2 ha	N37 39 48 E126 52 12
1319-014	Olleung Cluster	21.7 ha	188.4 ha	N37 43 12 E126 57 03
1319-015	Pajusamreung Cluster	140.8 ha	335.1 ha	N37 44 43 E126 49 49
1319-016	Jangneung Cluster	34.5 ha	215.1 ha	N37 46 24 E126 42 29
1319-017	Jangneung Cluster	51.6 ha	251.9 ha	N37 36 47 E126 42 39
1319-018	Yungneung Cluster	70.5 ha	257.6 ha	N37 12 42 E126 59 38
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1756.9 ha</b>	<b>4251.7 ha</b>	

<b>Sweden</b>				
<b>C 1282</b> Farms and Villages in Hälsingland				
<b>Serial ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Buffer zone</b>	<b>Centre point coordinates</b>
1282-001a	Norrgarn, Regnells	1.70 ha	17.94 ha	N 61 21 41 E 16 35 47
1282-001b	Utigård	0.64 ha		N61 21 40 E 16 35 54
1282-002a	Växbo kvarn	1.67 ha	23.31 ha	N 61 24 22 E 16 33 19
1282-002b	Trolldalen	2.31 ha		N61 24 28 E16 33 24
1282-003a	Byströms	0.68 ha	393.28 ha	N61 43 6 E16 54 42
1282-003b	Ystegård	2.58 ha		N61 44 12 E16 52 51
1282-004	Norrgården, Flatmo	1.33 ha	20.21 ha	N61 47 50 E16 50 46
1282-005	Västeräng	58.36 ha	341.06 ha	N61 48 59 E16 33 40
1282-006	Bommars, Letsbo	1.68 ha	3.50 ha	N61 55 49 E15 22 40
1282-007	Kristofers	0.85 ha	47.05 ha	N61 42 27 E16 11 46
1282-008	Karls	0.42 ha	72.76 ha	N 61 49 58 E16 9 9
1282-009	Svensgård	0.54 ha	65.20 ha	N61 58 53 E17 15 43
1282-010	Ersk-Mats, Lindsjön, Hassela	3.48 ha	43.55 ha	N62 10 24 E16 30 33
1282-011	Väsbo summer pastures	21.50 ha	35.38 ha	N61 30 6 E15 41 28
1282-012a	Jon-Lars	2 ha	615.78 ha	N61 23 24 E16 3 7
1282-012b	Pallars	2.81 ha		N61 23 52 E16 2 44
1282-013a	Skommars	2.53 ha	36.32 ha	N61 19 49 E15 54 34
1282-013b	Tutabo	2.59 ha		N61 19 39 E15 53 59
1282-014	Nygårds	1.20 ha	399.38 ha	N61 23 0 E15 55 31
1282-015a	Västergården	0.31 ha	13.24 ha	N 61 16 27 E16 59 34
1282-015b	Erik Anders	0.26 ha		N61 16 20 E16 59 36
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109.44 ha</b>	<b>2127.96 ha</b>	

<b>Switzerland</b>				
<b>C 1302</b> La Chaux-de-Fonds / Le Locle, Clock-making town planning				
<b>Serial ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Buffer zone</b>	<b>Centre point coordinates</b>
1302-001	La Chaux-de-Fonds	213.7 ha	2867.5 ha	N47 06 14 E06 49 58
1302-002	Le Locle	70.2 ha	1620.2 ha	N47 03 29 E06 44 58
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>283.9 ha</b>	<b>4487.7 ha</b>	

### Cultural Properties- extensions

<b>Austria</b>				
<b>C 931 Bis</b> City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg				
<b>Serial ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Buffer zone</b>	<b>Centre point coordinates</b>
931-001	City of Graz - Historic Centre – inscribed in1999	71.970016 ha	75.723334 ha	N47 04 23 E15 26 19
931bis-002	City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Zggenberg	19.127012 ha	147.253873 ha	N47 04 27 E15 23 30
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91.097028 ha</b>	<b>222.977207 ha</b>	

<b>France</b>				
<b>C 203 Bis</b>	From the Great Saltworks of Salins-les-Bains to the Royal Saltworks of Arcs-et-Senans, the production of open-pan salt (Extension to the Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans)			
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
203-001	Saline Royale d'Arc-et-Senans – inscribed in 1982 (proposed buffer zone)	8.57 ha	260.94 ha	N47 04 23 E15 26 19
203bis-002	Saline de Salins-les-Bains	1.91 ha	324 ha	N46 56 15 E05 52 35*
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10.48 ha</b>	<b>584.94 ha</b>	

\* a center point has been taken inside the area specified in the submission file

<b>Pakistan</b>				
<b>C 138bis</b>	Mehrgarh, Rehman Dheri, and Harappa as an extension to the Indus Valley Civilization Sites			
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
638Bis-001	Mehrgarh	250 ha	62 ha	N29 24 12 E67 35 52
638Bis-002	Rehman Dheri	40 ha	10 ha	N31 49 48 E70 53 01
638Bis-003	Harappa	115.01 ha	25.66 ha	N30 37 50 E72 51 53
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>405.01 ha</b>	<b>97.66 ha</b>	

<b>Slovakia</b>				
<b>C 620 Bis</b>	Levoča and the Work of Master Paul in Spiš (Extension to Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments)			
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
620rev-001	Spišský Hrad and the its Associated Cultural Monuments - inscribed in 1993	1300.0073 ha	11910.6424 ha	N48 59 58 E20 46 03
620Bis-002	Levoča and the work of Master Paul in Spiš	51.2179 ha	670.0360 ha	N49 01 32 E20 35 23
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1 351.2252 ha</b>	<b>12 580.6784 ha</b>	

<b>Sri Lanka</b>				
<b>C 450 Bis</b>	Seruwila Mangala Raja Maha Viharaya (Extension of the Sacred City of Kandy)			
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
450-001	The Temple of the Tooth Relic in the Sacred City of Kandy - inscribed in 1988	ng	ng	N7 17 37 E80 38 25
450bis-002	Seruwila Mangala Raja Maha Viyaraya	21043 ha	126667 ha	N08 22 14 E81 19 12*
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21043 ha</b>	<b>126667 ha</b>	

\* Coordinates have been adjusted